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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine



APRIL 1910

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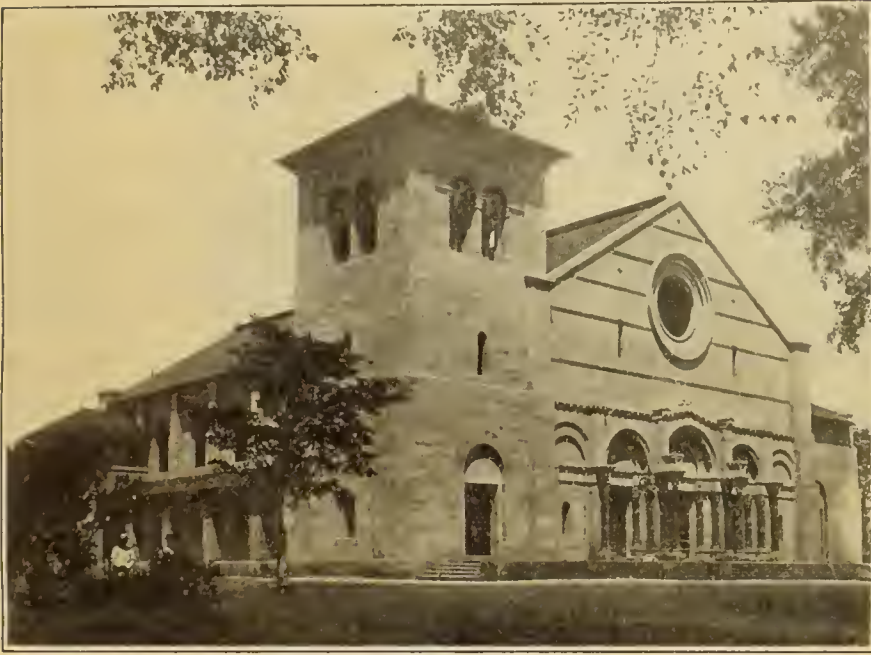
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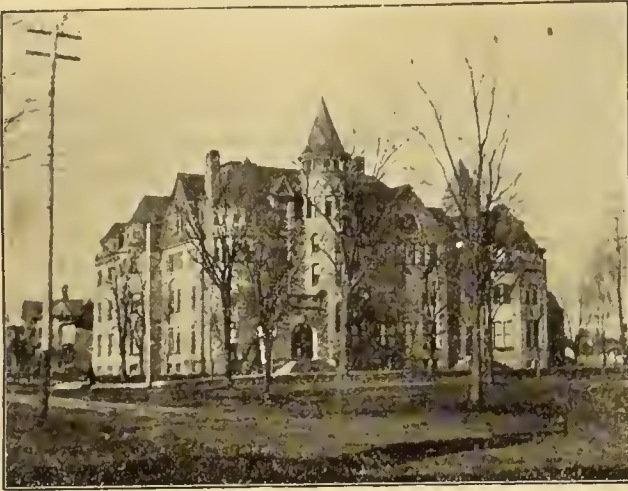
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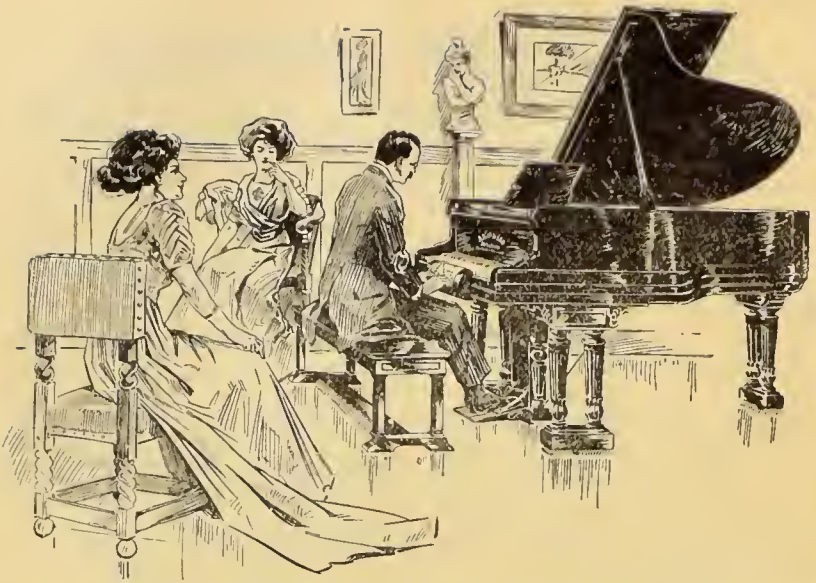
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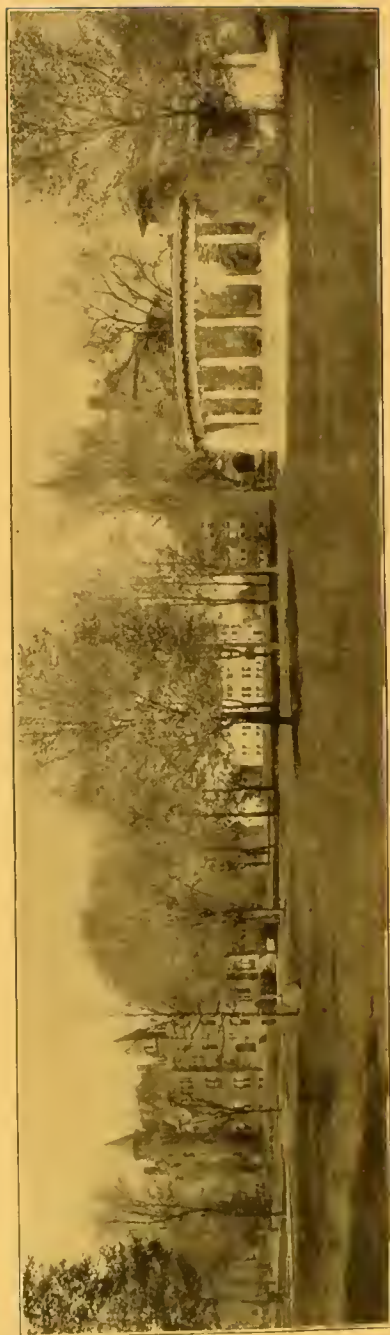
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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

Vol. VI—Number 7

OBERLIN, OHIO

April, 1910

Anne Eugenia Morgan: Her Service to Wellesley

The news of Miss Morgan's death in California brings to the older Alumnae and college officers a flood of tender recollections of her unique personality and splendid service to Wellesley. Miss Morgan came to the college in 1878 to teach the first seniors—the class of '79—the required work in "mental and moral philosophy." She had been an instructor in Greek at Vassar when Mr. Durant found her and persuaded her to break an altogether new path in woman's higher education. As with other early professors, her chief training was in the work itself. Her special preparation, in addition to her ordinary college course at Oberlin, was in the theological studies which she pursued with her father, the well-beloved Dr. John Morgan of the Oberlin Theological Seminary. Her bent of mind was distinctly theological and metaphysical; she was a deep thinker and keen logician, and above all she was imbued with the lofty Christian idealism which Mr. Durant cared most to inculcate through philosophical teachings. She entered with enthusiasm into his plans and dreams for the college. No one understood his thoughts more readily than she, or strove more faithfully to interpret his meaning to the students.

As her first classes were small, and the need of economy great, she originally had charge of the two departments of English Composition and Philosophy, and the burden she carried in those years was unusually heavy. In the prevailing college custom she used text-books in her classes: Jevons' "Logic" for the last term of the Junior year, Dr. Mark Hopkins' "Outline Study of Man," and Dr. James Fairchild's "Moral Philosophy" for the Senior work. These little books were the basis of the class discussions which often led far afield. How easy it was for the unprepared student to propound innocently some clever question which would occupy the young professor the rest of the period. The unique terminology in which Hopkins and Fairchild were Morganized for class work fastened in the

memory fundamental principles which gained in significance as years went by. Many an early Alumna has related how maturity and experience have taught her the inestimable value of the Wellesley philosophy lessons. Professor Morgan's great forte lay in the readiness and richness of her illustration. She had an inexhaustible fund of anecdote from which she drew to elucidate every imaginable point. With a quick sense of humor and a rare poetic imagination, she touched every common subject with magic. Certain familiar novels and poems she used with great effect in her teaching. Of Dickens' "Dombey and Son" she made a careful analysis as a study of ambition and its effects. Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" she also often referred to, while Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" were richly illuminated by her philosophic interpretation. She delighted in fairy tales. Kingsley's "Water Babies" and George Macdonald's "At the Back of the North Wind" were special favorites from which she often read delightfully to circles of fortunate girls. In 1889 she issued a small pamphlet called "The White Lady," containing outlines for the study of literature as an embodiment of the search for the ideal. Pictures, also, often served her to point a moral, and no one who has heard her interpret Reynolds' "Angel Heads" or Guido Reni's "Aurora" can ever forget the suggestiveness of such studies. She had a way of her own about everything—speech, dress, manner, method, thought and expression. There was never a more truly original person. It would be impossible to imagine a professor of philosophy who looked more completely the part. She had a large fine figure, and carried herself with queenly dignity. One remarked at once the strong intellectual face, crowned with the heavy, beautiful hair, brown over the forehead, and snowy white underneath. Her stately presence was the chief ornament of the early academic gatherings. We were all intensely proud of our Professor Morgan, who was, after the President and Mr. Durant, the most awe-inspiring figure in our college world.

As soon as she was released from the department of English, Professor Morgan began to develop more fully her philosophical work. In accordance with Mr. Durant's desire, she established a two-fold course for the Freshmen, one lesson weekly in Bible and one in Ethics, the two subjects closely correlated. The Bible

work brought out fully her remarkable theological ability and scholarship; she outlined a complete scheme of Biblical doctrine, clear, convincing and logical, illustrating each point with well-selected Scripture quotations. This scheme, privately printed under the title of "Scripture Studies on the Origin and Destiny of Man," is the most complete expression of her work she was ever able to accomplish. Though always planning to prepare for publication some of her philosophical theories, her time and strength were never equal to the task. With Bible-Ethics required of the Freshmen, and Mental and Moral Philosophy required of the Seniors, there was a period in college history when every regular student entered and left under Miss Morgan's moral and religious influence. It was a tremendous opportunity nobly used. No girl, however indifferent, or callous, stupid, careless, frivolous or worldly, could come in contact with this strong, serene philosophic spirit and not be in some measure uplifted. The burden of her message was "the Kingdom of God is within you." To the vision of His kingdom she opened many blind eyes, and in the paths of its service she led many stumbling feet.

In the changes in the college curriculum under President Shafer's administration, the Freshman Bible-Ethics was abandoned, while the elective system sub-divided into various classes the Senior work which had once been exclusively Professor Morgan's. Failing health at length forced her to give up even the lightened program she was carrying, and in 1900 she resigned her position and moved to California, leaving an imperishable record of splendid college service. It was less through her didactic teaching than through personal fellowship that she did her greatest work. She gave herself freely; she knew how to love. The girls of her corridor, her table, her reading clubs, and the individual students who sought her friendship, found her by turns, a playfellow, a motherly adviser and a spiritual confessor. Her room, hung with the beautiful oil portraits of her father, and arranged in her quaint and inimitable way, was a chamber of peace to the weary. Her creed was no easy one, "Nothing less than the best is good enough,"—but she always made the best seem possible. Year after year returning Alumnae sought her to pour forth their gratitude for the inspiration she had given them, to bring their perplexities for her sympathy and counsel, and

to go away refreshed and strengthened by the assurance of her faith. The influence of such labors is too subtle for any material estimate. The "gospel of the kingdom," as Professor Eugenia Morgan unfolded it from the Scriptures and from her system of psychology and ethics, has been carried all over the world, and repeated to a coming generation who will in turn multiply its helpfulness indefinitely. The words in which she dedicated her book of Scripture study to her father are the highest tribute she could desire: "Your name is honored by many who see the Kingdom of God more clearly through the influence of your life."

Estelle M. Hurl, 1882, Instructor in Ethics, 1884-91.

Wellesley College.

*Reprinted from the Wellesley Magazine of February, 1910.

A Resolution

The following resolutions were adopted by the Academic Council of Wellesley College January 28, 1910, in memory of Miss Anne Eugenia Felecia Morgan, who was Professor of Philosophy 1878 to 1900:

"Be It Resolved:

That we, the members of the Academic Council, desire to express our grateful sense of the service rendered to the College by Miss Anne Eugenia F. Morgan, Professor of Philosophy, 1878-1900. The debt to her work in this department must be measured partly by the disheartening difficulties against which she patiently struggled in the earlier period of its history, and partly by the long list of students in whom her carefully wrought beliefs, her originality of expression, and her single-minded allegiance to whatever is highest sowed seeds of thought and life that blossomed and bore fruit in later years. Her personal character left its impress on the whole College. A great, sweet optimism, grounded on Christian faith, pervaded all her speech and conduct. Dignity, courage, kindliness, generosity were with her like an atmosphere. Her uncompromising devotion to the ideal gave birth to noble indignations and to stern self-control in all things great and small, but was kept far removed from asceticism by her passion for beauty and for free, full, joyous life. Her passage away from earth brings a vivid reminder of the

permanent enrichment that has come through her to the College to which she unreservedly gave her best years."

"Resolved, that these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the Academic Council, and that a copy be sent to her family with assurance of our sympathy.

Mary S. Case,
Katherine Lee Bates.

The Tutorial System

I have been asked to write a paragraph on the tutorial system recently proposed to the Trustees of Oberlin College, to remedy the heavy loss of students at the close of each freshman year, a loss reaching in some years over 29 per cent. of the total number of freshmen. The matter was placed before the Trustees in the remarkable report of President King, which is printed and available to any Alumnus. This waste of students is not peculiar to Oberlin, but is general among colleges of our class, and is nothing new. The only novel thing about it is that our modern mood regards such waste as intolerable. Conservation is in the air, and if jack pine and cactus deserts are worth reclaiming, the scrubby freshman who flunks is thought to be a "natural resource" which may yield "pay dirt."

In the regular returns of the College, it appears that the freshman fails to return in the sophomore year, for financial reasons, reasons of health, and other respectable causes.

But it has been suspected, that these causes are not the real ones, especially in view of the fact that a large percentage of those who drop out have not passed their examinations. A real cause seems to be that a large number of high school graduates come to college and spend a year without achieving success. Either the college life into which they are thrust, is too free, or their scholastic preparation is too meager, or the kind of teaching they receive is unsuited to them. The fact that recently the first semester examinations showed a failure of 22 per cent. of freshmen taking those tests is significant.

Now it happens, that the colleges have in our time determined practically the course of study for all high schools, putting only such high schools on the accredited list as meet the requirements laid down by the colleges, so that the high schools can not be fairly blamed for the situation. They have done exactly what the colleges have commanded, even to excluding from their courses certain studies which would be highly desirable in our modern industrial life, in order to meet "academic ideals."

Neither can it be said that the college demands excessive and unusual work of a student. As a matter of fact the college, so far as the required work is concerned, is the most leisurely spot a man

can find on his journey from the nursery to senility. With teachers whose limit in the recitation room is twelve hours a week, and often less than that, with fifteen hours as the maximum recitation periods for a student, there would seem to be no reason for any great pressure for time to do the work required. A bright man, alert and attending strictly to business might easily do all the required work in college in three years, with some time for social and athletic enjoyment beside. It is suspected that the freshman finds too great a "snap", does not know how to use his time wisely, is not brought up sharply day by day to a required high grade of work, and comes to the "judgment day" when the semester closes without knowledge of his subject, and so is found wanting. He may be scared into doing better in the second semester, but the total output of the year is disappointing, and he does not come back. He has spent \$400 with a net gain of few credits, and no good habits of scholarship formed, a distinct lowering of self-respect, and a practical certainty that he will need five instead of four years to finish his course. On the whole, he prefers to do that in another school, or he goes to work at a real man's task, and possibly later on gathers up enough confidence to come back, or he drops all further academic education. If the waste is stated in cash value the failed 29 per cent. of a class of 300 freshmen would aggregate, at \$400 each, \$34,800 of money badly spent.

The remedy proposed is a tutorial system that shall take the freshman in hand, and coach him from the beginning. It is no longer possible to expect the regular teachers to do this. Our academic standards are such that the college professor in these days, has no time outside of class hours to help the student. The ideal of the college professor now is self-improvement by study and research, and the writing of books and monographs giving the result of such research. The mere getting a freshman to master his lessons is a task too elementary. So the professor becomes the accredited agency for assigning and scoring a lesson. If a text book is not used, the lecture is delivered, and the freshman takes it and is tested in it. It is now considered no proper business of the teacher to tell him what it means, or to persuade him to grapple with it.

Therefore, there must be found now as intermediary, a tutor, or coach who shall round up this freshman, warn him of the "judg-

ment day," show him his faults, talk over with him his lessons, point out the path of success, and constrain him to keep well within it. At Princeton a paid graduate student, always a Ph. D., is furnished for this purpose. The expense of the Princeton plan would make it prohibitory at Oberlin. But the plan proposed at Oberlin is to secure a number of senior students, of high scholarship and manly qualities to take charge at a moderate expense to the College of a group of freshmen, meet them once a week, talk over their tasks, and their difficulties, and inculcate a spirit of devotion to duty and scholarly work. This coach would serve also, as the next friend to the young homesick freshman, and put himself in a situation to be a real helper to the younger man. It has been suggested that the older man aside from the \$100 or so he would receive as compensation, would himself gain much of human value in this effort to help the other man. It is also pointed out that all the great and successful older professors in Oberlin College learned how to teach while they were seniors in College, by taking classes in the Academy. As a matter of fact the college athletic associations have long practiced the method of paying coaches to see to it that an important "half-back" or speedy "end" on the foot-ball team be not barred from playing foot-ball by deficiency in study. If it is worth while to save a "half-back", it may be likewise worth while, though of course not to the same degree, to save an *ordinary* student from similar disaster.

The plan may not be satisfactory but the matter is in the hands of a capable Committee consisting of Dean Miller, Dean Fitch, and Professor Cole for the College, while the Trustees are represented by Hon. William Cochran, Dr. H. M. Tenney and the undersigned.

Dan F. Bradley.

The Commercial Side of Authorship

Not long ago, when the writer was in the office of a New York publisher chatting about matters bibliographical, the office boy entered to lay on the desk a goodly pile of express packages, some twenty in number. In answer to my inquiring glance the publisher dropped the thread of our talk. "Here," he said, "is our daily grist; the manuscripts submitted today for our inspection. With your permission I will open a few, so that we can at least learn which are the most promising."

The first package was a heavy one,—large sheets of paper written in a crabbed hand. The edges and string holes were frayed; it bore all the ear-marks of repeated visits to publishers' offices: the name of the author had a "D. D." ostentatiously appended, and the title read, "A Final Explanation of the Visions of Daniel, as elucidating the certain Destruction of the World." A glance at the contents was enough:—a bewildering amount of learned citations from all manner of books, an equally bewildering amount of perversion of that learning to prove the writer's preconceived theories. The publisher laid the work aside with a weary smile.

"We are lucky," said he, "if this is the only one of its type. They average about three per day."

The next manuscript was neatly typewritten and tied with blue ribbons; its title however made my friend discard it very promptly:—"*The Lincolnian*, an Epic Poem upon the Career of the martyred President, in fourteen cantos." This sounded too good however to allow it to go without a slight inspection, and I glanced into it. The lines telling of the assassin about to do his murder in the theatre, rollicked along about in this way:

"The hardened wretch the pistol drew;
His teeth were set, his eyes stern grew,
And softly came his breath.
He never recked how very ill
'Twould be the nation's chief to kill,
He sought great Lincoln's death."

"This," remarked the publisher, "is the work of a very verdant poet. This epic poem *may* be a masterpiece, but we must lose it. We are evidently the first house favored with it; it will go the round

of the offices and finally be privately printed to the ruin of the author."

The third manuscript was in a clear, feminine hand, on good paper and was tied with string, not ribbons,—sent evidently by no amateur. It was a novel of moderate length, bore a catchy title indicative of New York society, and the authoress's name was not unknown. "Here," said my friend, "may be something worth while. The only trouble is that Miss Q——'s earlier books are too salacious even to be piquant. We can't take another like them. She has clearly fallen out with her old publishers, and if the book is printable and her demand for advance royalty moderate, we'll probably take her up. After all she has a fair public for her stuff."

The fourth package contained a work on economic and industrial problems, and was from a professor in a great Eastern university.

"This is Professor Y——'s book," was the comment, "we have waited three years for it, but he was not to be hurried. Profitable to us? No—not very; of course the sale will be limited; still all the libraries will buy it, and some college classes. We shall put it through the press at once, and ought to be selling it in three months."

And so with the others;—only about half of the manuscript submitted seemed worthy of a more careful inspection; only about two, besides Professor Y's manual,—were likely to be accepted;—yet the publisher took no fiendish joy in rejecting the others. On the contrary he, and all his rivals, were scanning the book horizon with the earnestness of "ship-wrecked mariners looking for a sail,"—all in hope of finding some books that would win honor and profit to their houses; possibly a "best-seller" to coin them the thousands, or some less mercenary venture that would take a real message to a fair sized public, and give the publisher an honest profit on the printing and advertising.

It is obvious however that "Visions of Daniel" and "Epic Poems" are not likely to find any large market with the American public today, and even a most accommodating publisher cannot compel a reluctant folk to buy. Books of less ambitious poetry sometimes get accepted if they are passing good, for as a publisher has said, "a few books of verse add to the tone of your catalog." But the number of living Americans who draw any considerable income

from their poems (apart from the sale to magazines) can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Passing to prose, the first kind of book to come into the financial view is of course the novel. Novels, all the trade complains, do not sell now as they did a few years ago. Still in 1908, there were 1489 works of fiction printed in the United States, besides the English importations. Everybody is supposedly able to write a novel. It is the easiest means, to most people, of sustained literary expression. A few years ago publishers grew reckless about accepting novels. *David Harum* voted impossible by, I believe, ten publishers was grudgingly accepted by Appleton. Result, a 500,000 copy sale, and half a score of offices resolving not to entertain another such angel unawares. Then came some other great successes: *Richard Carvel* and *The Crisis* each with about 400,000, *To Have and to Hold* and *Eben Holden* with nearly as many. Publishers accepted a vast number of very mediocre novels, reckoning that out of twenty unprofitables there would be one that would win a moderate fortune. The public grew disgusted at the trash forced upon it. Good novels were overlaid by bad novels; the "great successes" dwindled in number; finally the panic of 1907 hit the novel market harder than it did the stocks, for most men economize on fiction sooner than on the coal-bill. Several great publishing houses I understand nearly succumbed, a great many really fair novels that season had next to no sale. When the smoke blew away the publishers had learned to accept less fiction, and only that which seemed tolerably worthy.

But of course the majority of books are not novels. Good works on travel, literature, art, history, etc. have a greater vogue than ever, and are handled by a dozen famous houses. The Macmillan Company, Scribners, Putnams, Houghton and Mifflin, Doubleday Page, Appleton, Harper, and several others rank among the great institutions of the land. Their managers are seeking a legitimate profit, but they are also proud to feel that they are giving publicity and influence to the best intellectual products of the day;—that thanks to them an author with a genuine message can state his case to 90,000,000 Americans, not to mention the British Empire. Naturally each house has its specialties:—e. g. Doubleday Page and Company never handles school-books, while the Houghton and Mifflin Company with a Boston tradition tries to handle most of the works turned out by

the old New England literary circle. Again, The Macmillan Company,—partly an English concern,—are American publishers for a wide range of English books.

Text-books are in a class by themselves. Most of them are handled by houses doing no general publishing business, and relying on special methods to market their product. A text-book can be far more profitable than any novel. Its sale continues from year to year, long after the "best-seller" has been forgotten. The author of a well-known geometry is said to have used his royalties to buy up a goodly block of New York Fifth Avenue real estate. He was of course extraordinarily lucky, but not quite exceptional. On the other hand a good many of the more advanced text-books hardly pay for printing, and seldom bring a penny to their authors.

Everybody knows that divers of the school-book companies have been under attack for using highly dubious methods to secure the adoption of their wares by superintendents and committeemen. Some of these charges seem well-founded: but in any event school-books must be sold by means very different from the purveying of novels. A vast quantity of sample copies have to be distributed to all manner of teachers, and a corps of drummers maintained to press the merits of the latest "First Reader" or Geography upon the powers that be. At a certain office in Chicago regular mailing-lists are kept on file, with electrotypes of the names and addresses of every teacher of every subject throughout the entire West, and as soon as a new book is issued, a descriptive circular is dispatched to all persons classified as likely to be in the least interested. All these processes of course mean extra expense,—expense ultimately borne, unluckily, by the school children or tax-payers.

The financial rewards of authors are both greater and less than sometimes assumed. Very few scribblers maintain automobiles out of their winnings; probably not very many really capable ones are starving in garrets; but the person who determines to win a steady livelihood by "book-making" is taking a heavy risk. Successful today, his next book, the fruit of much time and effort, may fail utterly to take with the public. One or two authors can average possibly up to \$40,000 per year, by a pretty steady manufacture of novels. The late Marion Crawford is said to have made a million in about thirty years on novels and plays combined. Mr. Winston

Churchill is alleged to have made \$200,000 on the literary and dramatic rights on *The Crisis* and *Richard Carvel* together. These cases are so exceptional as hardly to come within the dreams of the most ambitious author. Perhaps twenty Americans are earning \$5,000 per year on their royalties, but this may be an over-statement. If the author of the average "successful novel" can get \$1,000 under present conditions he has no great ground for complaint. Many very meritorious histories, biographies, literary and scientific works pay only \$250 or down even to \$100. The author of such must perforce be content with carrying his message to a select audience, and with the mere joy of work well done.

As to the actual terms which most publishers make with their authors it is usual when the book is one that promises merely average returns, to promise 10 per cent. of the retail selling price, the publisher paying all the costs of publication. If the book is a worthy one, but decidedly limited in its market, e. g., a technical scientific work,—the publisher will probably call on the author to pay part of the cost of the plates, in return for a larger percentage on possible sales. Text-books intended for the lower schools sometimes get under 10 per cent. on account of the great expense of finding a market. On the other hand desirable novels, or popular histories by well-known authors will bring more:—e. g., a certain novel published recently was contracted for at 12 1-2 per cent. on the first 5,000 copies sold, and 15 per cent. on all over that number. The author also received \$500.00 on account, as advanced royalty. It may be guessed that such an author as Mr. Winston Churchill can command 20 per cent. or more, and an advance royalty running up into the tens of thousands; but this of course is dealing with a most successful novel manufacturer.

In conclusion it may be said that "book-making," while a most fascinating pursuit, and one that once entered into is not lightly to be abandoned, is a most unsatisfactory one from a purely commercial standpoint. Every book represents a kind of gambler's chance; the penalty for failure is a grouty publisher, and at least a year's hard work with no adequate compensation. The author however who produces an occasional book in the intervals of a professional or business career, can find his direct reward in a non-financial way, and any royalty that comes to him will have all the pleasures of a

surprise. It may take care of the grocery bill, or even provide a trip to Europe; it *may* perhaps, if the Destinies are kind, once in a life-time provide a little more. In short, to quote the saying, attributed, I believe, to Alexander Pope, "Authorship is a very pleasant cane, though a very poor crutch."

William Stearns Davis.

THE OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

EDITORS

Louis E. Lord '97

-

Helen White Martin, '87

Published Monthly During the College year at The Tribune Press, Oberlin, Ohio, by

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We call attention to the Report of the Lving Endowment Union printed as a supplement to this number. Mr. Williams deserves great credit for the active campaign he has carried on for the extension of the Union among the Alumni. Nearly every member of the Union now receives the Alumni Magazine each month and this arrangement has proved of great material benefit to the Union and the Magazine management.

University News

LITERARY SOCIETIES FOR COLORED STUDENTS.

The article printed in the last issue of the Magazine under the above caption has been commented upon by several Alumni. These letters are printed below.

One statement apparently needs explanation. The Bible Study Classes are in no way connected with the required Bible classes in the College. They are organized by the Y. M. C. A. and are entirely voluntary. Each class consists of a group of six or eight men, usually intimate friends, who meet weekly with a leader—an upper classman—to discuss their Bible reading.

The article was published last month for two reasons. First, it was news. Our belief is that the Alumni are entitled to know what is going on in the institution regardless of whether the news is creditable to the College or not. If the Alumni Magazine does not keep the Alumni informed of the actual conditions here then, in our judgment, it is not fulfilling its duty as an Alumni organ.

The article was prepared with some care and to the best of my belief, tells the truth about the present situation. Like any other condition which depends upon the undergraduate state of mind it changes with the changing classes. Under normal conditions the attitude of the senior class determines the attitude of the student body and there is some reason to think that the feeling against having colored men in the literary societies is stronger in the present

senior class than in the other classes. If the present attitude were merely sporadic—a temporary aberration of the men of 1910—it would not be worth comment. That this is not the case is clear from several facts. In 1905 Alpha Zeta refused to admit a man because of his color. (This action was reversed under pressure from Alumni of Alpha Zeta). Since the graduation of this man no colored men have been members of the literary societies. The colored men have formed a society among themselves because they believe it impossible to gain admittance to the three societies now existing. A highly respected colored man of the class of 1908 did not try to join the societies during his college course because he felt certain that he would be refused.

This feeling against the colored men is, of course, not shared by all of the men of the College and we are glad to print here articles from the undergraduates expressing their beliefs on both sides of the question. From Mr. Howe's article it is clear that the bond of intimacy among the members of a society is much closer than it was ten years ago and that the members are being selected more and more from this point of view.

The second reason for publishing the article in question was the hope that it would call forth comments on the part of the Alumni. The present members of the societies can hardly be indifferent to the feeling of their Alumni on so important a question. The undergraduates may be surprised to find how their action appears to a

man who has been out of college for a few years.

The article was published without comment because it is impossible to interpret the point of view of the Alumni on any question till their opinion is known. The business of the Alumni Magazine is to furnish the news to the Alumni, the comments should come from them.

L. E. Lord, '97.

As the rejection of a colored man from membership in Phi Delta has occasioned a degree of criticism from outside it may be well to know the motives of those members of the society that voted thus. I am sure most of them rejected the name thoughtfully and sincerely not from any headstrong rulings of race prejudice. This statement is in no way a report of the official attitude of Phi Delta since the whole matter occurred in executive session, but is a statement of the writer's reasons for opposing this admission as chairman of the membership committee and is intended to voice the feeling of those who voted likewise. We have felt that the admission of this man would be injurious to the society to the man himself and to the body of colored students. Phi Delta is not a reformers' club, it is an association of men for literary and social purposes. I know that to me one of the most treasured factors of my society life has been the fellowship and good feeling so evident all through our work, the feeling of friendship and brotherliness for every fellow member. And this element has had its very important influence on the grade of our literary work. First for Alma Mater, next for the honor

of Phi Delta. And, to speak plainly, the presence of a colored man in our ranks would for many of us spoil utterly the social side of society life. It may be a sign of narrowness, but many of us have a very strong feeling in that respect and knew that this step would be a cruel blow at Phi Delta.

As for the man himself this same feeling would have injured him. Personally, I have nothing but respect and good will toward this individual nor had any of us, but few of us would have been able to give him the glad hand of fellowship and the social equality which would be his due if admitted. Furthermore, even had he been taken in and made one of us in every way, many of you older men know full well how small a degree of any such treatment he could have outside Oberlin walls. Would you tantalize a human soul with the vision of a promised land from which an impassable gulf will soon shut him off? And, inasmuch as there are few if any others of his race worthy of admission to Phi Delta this step would have isolated him from those with whom his future must be linked.

And this brings up the third reason. There are already two colored societies and his duty is in the work of developing one of these and so lifting his own people. Many of the clearest thinkers assert that the salvation of the colored race must be intra-racial development; they must be saved and lifted by their own leaders. Here is a man who can do infinite good in that way. So we feel strongly that the need of his fellows is another reason for his exclusion from Phi Delta. For his admission would not aid him, it would

give him a distaste for his duty and would hinder his usefulness by alienating him.

These in brief are the reasons which govern many of Phi Delta's most worthy men in rejecting this name, and not mere puerile ebullitions of race prejudice.

C. M. Howe, 1910.

It is well to bear in mind in any discussion of this nature that one of the most valuable assets of the literary society as it exists here today is its fellowship and comradeship. The intersociety contests with their rivalry and subsequent "feeds" have woven the men of each society together in a way quite unlike that of a generation ago. Hence we can not sweepingly denounce those who voted in supposed defense of this part of their society life, but we can only say that, in what seemed to be a choice, one good has been chosen at the expense of a far greater good.

For what greater opportunity could come to a society organized to orate and debate on current problems than actually to help solve one of these problems? And how can this particular problem be solved except by the co-operation of the better classes of each race and the encouragement on the part of the dominant race of those who are struggling to overcome the handicap given them by fortune?

It is hard, of course; for race prejudice is no thing of the imagination, but is real and deeply rooted. But merely because it is hard is no reason why we should shrink from it, but is all the more reason for facing the matter squarely whenever the opportunity is presented. To face the matter squarely is not to hope for

some act of Congress or other miracle but to make the problem a personal one, for each individual to use his education to supplant prejudice with reason. For race prejudice is directly opposed to reason in that it regards each member of the race as a type rather than as a person. And if college men have not the foresight to look at the situation in its entirety and the justice to judge a college man on his own manly qualities rather than on the traditional qualities of his race, then these men need not be horrified at the cruelties which the same prejudice may lead mobs of their ignorant brothers to perform.

A. C. Marts, 1910.

Editors of Oberlin Alumni Magazine.

In your March issue (p. 224) you announce "that it has become generally understood" that men like Frederick Douglas, Paul Laurence Dunbar and Booker Washington "are not wanted" in the literary societies of the progressive Oberlin of today.

Is this a fair representation of the "modern scholarship" of Oberlin, or is it a slanderous fiction? Has color and not character or talent become the "open sesame" to literary honor on the campus once graced by Tappan Hall, and once the inspiring center of impulse to heroisms of self-sacrifice for men of every color and every clime? Has the Missionary Arch, the memorial of men and women who lived and died for those of an off color, crumbled into dust and been forgotten, or has the spirit of some Legree been permitted to come back from the realm of Pluto to misrepresent the Oberlin of today?

Some of us of an elder day find your article too extreme even for our fairly developed credulity.

May I say candidly, yet frankly, that if that article is not correct you have said too much; if it is true, you seem to have said too little.

L. F. Parker, '51.

Grinnell, Iowa, March 9, 1910.

Editors of Oberlin Alumni Magazine,

I notice in the March number of the Magazine the statement that a literary society has been formed in the College for colored young men, as they are no longer welcome to membership in the three older societies.

I hardly know which surprises me most; the existence of the state of feeling here recorded, or the matter-of-fact way in which the article seems to accept it as something in the order of natural development and progress. Can it be that the present generation of students and instructors have cut themselves loose from the past history and traditions of Oberlin so that they do not realize the foundations on which its present prosperity rests? Oberlin during its early history stood out from other Colleges for two fundamental principles, the higher education of women, and the brotherhood of man including the black man. These two ideas gave her friends and prestige in every state of the union and in many foreign countries. It is because of these that Oberlin has a national reputation instead of being a small, local Ohio college. Its liberal and progressive policy has attracted students, friends and money, and so has made its present success possible.

Is one of these two principles now to be abandoned, or kept only in the letter and nullified in the spirit? A generous friend of the College has given a large amount of money to provide elegant rooms for the three men's societies. What is to be done to provide a room of equal quality for the colored society, for even the laws enacted by the Southern aristocrats require railroads to furnish equal though separate accommodations for the colored passengers? What is to be the final outcome of this new discrimination? If separate literary societies, then why not separate gymnasiums, or at least separate classes and separate athletic teams? After this, it is only a short step to separate classes in all studies. The inference is very plain that colored students are not wanted, and their stay must be made uncomfortable. Must we say that the "Brotherhood of Man" is all right as a doctrine for building up a college until it becomes strong and wealthy, but then it must pass on to "Higher Ideals?"

During its early history, Oberlin was the only school in the North where a colored man could receive a college education, now there is hardly a northern college closed to a colored man. Is Oberlin to reverse its past history and make colored men unwelcome now that other colleges gladly welcome them? I hope that I do not need to so interpret the recent action of the student body of my Alma Mater, but that rather it is the hasty action of those who have not yet learned to be proud of the rich heritage of brotherhood and fellowship for which Oberlin has always stood.

Lucien C. Warner, '65.

To the Editors of The Alumni Magazine:

Though my home has been in Oberlin for the past eight years, the facts given in your March issue about the attitude of College Society members toward those of their fellow students who are colored have only very recently come to my knowledge. I have learned also that other men who apply for membership have been occasionally rejected.

I belonged to Phi Delta in the years 1875 to 1878. If I remember correctly every man in College except three or four belonged to a society, and some colored men were among the strongest members. It was not the custom to solicit members for one society rather than another, but new students were expected to visit society meetings and to make their own choice. I never knew of any one being rejected. Any man whose character and scholarship enabled him to stay in Oberlin College could be sure of admission to the society of his own choice. The democratic spirit of all the societies was unquestioned.

I would rather have lost a year out of my College course than have lost the experience in debate and parliamentary practice which I got from Phi Delta. It is my firm conviction that any man now in Oberlin College who does not voluntarily seek membership in one of the societies is making a mistake which he will later recognize and regret. And if it is true that colored young men, who desire to join a college society, refrain from applying because they fear they will not be welcome, this is a serious misfortune for them, and still more serious for the societies if such an unwillingness to admit them really

exists. I can appreciate the sensitive and gentlemanly attitude of those who quietly hold back from going where they suspect they may not be wanted, but I am alarmed for those who are willing to have any share in barring out any of their fellow students from the valuable opportunities of our Oberlin College Societies. I do not believe that any college in the country has societies where better work is done than in Oberlin. When I left College in 1878, Phi Delta had not had a single failure on its program for twelve years, and I believe that Phi Kappa and Alpha Zeta had equally good records.

In my college days there was only one society room for all three societies. This was in Society Hall. Phi Kappa met Tuesday night, Phi Delta Wednesday and Alpha Zeta Friday. It was a long step in advance when the societies moved to their own separate rooms in Peters Hall. Now that the number of college men has increased, it is not unreasonable to limit the number admitted to any one society; and an additional society along similar lines and affording equal opportunities should now be organized. The plans of the new men's building provide four society rooms.

Phi Kappa was organized in September, 1839; Phi Delta a month later; Alpha Zeta because of increasing numbers of college men, in 1869. It is surely time now to organize another society; but let us not surrender the honorable distinction of having every College society open without discrimination of any sort to every Oberlin College man, at least from the three upper classes, who may desire to enter.

Irving W. McTealf, '78.

I am very sorry to hear that the societies have taken a definite attitude, making it practically impossible for a colored man to get into any of the literary societies. This won't do at all. I have no right to speak for any society but my own but I am sure that if I were back in Oberlin my voice would be raised in protest against any such attitude if proposed in Phi Kappa Pi. I can see no possible justification for it from any standpoint. If the societies were dormitories I can conceive of the question being raised, although I think that even in such case it would not speak well for the good taste of the society members. However, as these societies are now constituted, and in view of the activities that they are engaged in, it seems to me that such an attitude however covertly expressed is contrary to the principles of Oberlin, the spirit of fair play, the breadth of view that a college man should possess and the ethics of good taste. I hope that the matter will not become a subject of public discussion, and that the men in Phi Kappa Pi at least will feel such shame at their narrowness that their attitude will immediately change.

If the paragraph preceding this is anything that you want to quote from you can do so. The expression is just exactly what I feel.

Very truly yours,

Lucien T. Warner, '98.

At a special meeting of Phi Delta, March 28, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, in the issue of The Alumni Magazine for March 1910 a statement appeared regarding the admission of colored applicants to the

literary societies, and whereas, since the publication of this statement Phi Delta Literary Society, owing to the holding of numerous inter-society contests, has been unable to give due consideration to this matter in a regular meeting of the society. Be it resolved, That in the issue of The Alumni Magazine for May 1910 an authorized statement regarding said matter will be made by Phi Delta Literary Society, and be it resolved, That all statements or communications regarding said matter not so authorized and appearing before the publication of said authorized statement are to be regarded merely as the personal opinions of individuals.

SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

My dear friends:—

The commencement season in China is a busy one for as everything else begins and ends with the New Year so does the school work. The twelfth month is devoted to the paying of all debts and to preparation for the turning of a new leaf, and it is no wonder that after it is all over quiet reigns supreme.

The second commencement of the Shansi Memorial Academy was held on January 31 and it was in every way a great success. On the preceding Sunday Mr. K'ung delivered a very powerful baccalaureate sermon which took hold of the students and church members as all of his preaching does. He spoke on "The Teachable Spirit of Christ" using as his text Luke 2:46.

The decorations of the chapel were as academic as they could be made with the resources at hand. In the background of the platform were an

American flag, a Chinese flag and the school banner; Oberlin pennants and pennants of other American institution were also in evidence. Invitations had been issued to the gentry of the city of T'aiku but no one was certain of their coming. Promptly on the dot, however, a number of carts pulled in and made the scene in the "Flower Garden" seem most festive indeed. Twenty-one of the best gentry in the city streamed into Mr. K'ung's study and were invited to drink tea. After an inspection of the buildings all were assembled in the chapel for the graduating exercises.

The program opened with the singing of the national hymn which is arranged to the tune of "America." Then Mr. Yang, a teacher in the Academy, led in prayer. He was so bold in his petitions that some of us were alarmed that he might offend the guests, for he referred to those in his audience who did not understand God, praying that they might come to know Him. After all, that is just what we all long for, and we should be encouraged that the native Christians are burdened with the same desire. The Scripture lesson was read by myself. Then followed the addresses of the five graduates. The subjects of their remarks are most interesting as indicating the trend of thought that is occupying the minds of our Christian students. They were as follows:—"Mining in Shansi," "Personal Must Precede National Reform," "Independence, the Goal of the Chinese Church," "China's Need of Training in the Mechanical Arts," "Function of Normal Training in the Educational System."

These addresses were interrupted by

a chorus from Gounod's Faust, "Honor and Love to the Soldiers Give" rendered by the school; and I feel sure that this feature alone would have surprised many of our friends, for it was done extremely well. The Chinese take very readily to our method of singing and much is to be expected of them in the future. Even our boys who have had very little training sing in absolute tune and carry four parts as though they had always been accustomed to it. There was a farewell song by the class, and then came the most important part of the program, an address by the Rev. Paul L. Corbin on "John Frederick Oberlin."

The visitors especially seem to have been impressed by the ideals of the man who has profoundly influenced modern life at so many points and who seemed to have had the same problems to face in his French parish as we have here. When references were made to Oberlin's efforts to build up a uniform system of education, his guidance in the making of good roads, and his political influence on the country in which he lived, there were several assenting nods on the part of the gentry; and I feel sure that this address has given them a better idea of the motive in our own work here.

Principal K'ung presented the diplomas and in doing so spoke of their significance, summing up very effectively the scope of the work covered and speaking of the future plans of the school. The diplomas, by the way, are of white satin, printed both in English and in Chinese,—the former being done by Mrs. Hemingway and the latter by one of the Academy

teachers. The program was concluded by a farwell song by the rest of the school to the graduates.

The gentry then inspected the foreigner's home before sitting down to the "Alumni Dinner," served in the Library. This building, once a theatre stand, later changed into a hospital ward for women patients, now makes a very suitable Library building and will remain a part of our permanent plant. It is a convenient place for the entertainment of such guests and we hope that the time will come when we can have it full of Alumni.

We plan to begin the first year of college work after the new term and also expect to offer a two years' course in Normal Training—the class to be made up of men with Chinese B. A. degrees now in the employ of the mission whom we want to use later on in our day schools in the outstations. In addition to these courses there will be offered the four years' course in the Grammar School and a four years' course in the Middle School, so that we shall be making a decided step forward in the curriculum. It is too early to speak of the enrollment yet but there have been several applications for admission; we have reason to believe that this school is becoming well known throughout the province and that it is meeting a long felt need.

Very sincerely yours,
Albert W. Staub.

Other news of the same date from T'ai-ku enforces this last statement. In a recent visit of inspection at Fenchoufu, where there is at present only a grammar school, two of

our Academy teachers found eight boys ready to enter the Academy; probably all of them went up to T'ai-ku at the opening of the new year in February. But a much broader field lies open to us. A letter was recently sent out from the Academy to the sixty missionaries in the province telling about the reorganization of the school, and containing the latest annual report. It read in part: "We take pleasure in announcing that beginning with the term after the New Year this institution will offer a two years' course in normal training, and we shall be glad to receive such students as you may find opportunity to recommend. There is a great need in this province for young men who can take charge of Christian day schools, and it is our purpose to fit them for this work.

"Courses will be offered in the following subjects: general history, mathematics, Chinese literature and classics, history of education, principles of teaching, English, Bible, writing, music, and oratory. Students entering this new class should have a good knowledge of Chinese and a fair acquaintance with the Western subjects. No tuition will be charged but all students are expected to pay \$2.00 per month for board, and to meet all other personal expenses. . . .

The institution has recently been reorganized and enlarged by the Shansi Memorial Association, Oberlin College, U. S. A. It is an independent Christian institution in affiliation with the American Board, and is prepared to do thorough work in training young men who will help establish the Kingdom of God in China."

Already several students have

come to us from the China Inland Mission and the English Baptist Society, and the prospect for more from these sources is bright. The school was expecting a large increase this term. Higher education is Oberlin's specialty, and we could not have a finer opportunity offered us than today in Shansi. But poverty stares some of the boys hard in the face. Mr. Staub writes of one: "Not long ago a small lad of eight years was brought in by his father from a village not far away. The mother had recently died and there was no home for the boy, so that a boarding school was just the place for him. K'ung took him in although he has not seen the father since and no money was left for his support. \$10.00 gold will keep this boy in school for a year! And we have a number of such cases on hand. The boys are really too poor to attend school and if some of us don't care for them they must drop out and start to work at something which will bring only a meager amount of money. Of course there are a number of boys from well-to-do families too, who can afford to pay for what they are getting, and do. About ten fellows have been given employment about the school so that they earn either a part or all of their board. We have only a few servants connected with the school so as to give the boys this very chance. This is a new idea to the Chinese, for you must remember that the Government schools and most of the private schools pay the students for attending. I heard one of our students say the other day that in one year while he was attending a Government Middle School he had saved \$50.00." The daughter Oberlin has evidently taken

the mother's motto,—"Learning and Labor."

Seventy-five years ago a certain struggling Ohio "Collegiate Institute" would never have gotten out of the woods except for the strong help of many friends in the East. The situation in Shansi presents striking parallels with early Oberlin. We do not wonder that such is the feeling of our representatives there: "We agree with you that your end of the line needs to be strengthened if we are to do any large work out here. As far as we are concerned our work is flourishing and the opportunity is unlimited. We feel very much encouraged. The ultimate success of the project depends upon the efforts of the home people who are to supply the means."

China and America keep drawing closer and closer. Students at either end of the line are ready to "rejoice with those that do rejoice." Finney Chapel rang with applause when T'aiku and Fenchoufu were assured of their new land. And T'aiku shouted for Oberlin's victorious foot ball team. "On January 17th when we heard of the Ohio State Championship coming to Oberlin the boys were given a little account of the importance of it by Principal K'ung after chapel. You should have heard them sing "Man of Brawn," and give their rousing Hi-O-Hi's for Oberlin, for Gray, and for Bird. We are trying to develop some school spirit along with other interests, and all of these things count."

During April President King visits the Shansi Mission. His coming has been looked forward to with the greatest expectancy. And people on both sides of the Pacific await with

keen interest the report of his impressions.

Ernest B. Chamberlain.

THE SUMMER SESSION.

The Summer Session will begin June 23rd the Thursday after Commencement and continue until Friday, August 12th. The list of the Faculty includes the names of two persons who are members of the Faculties of other institutions. Miss Mary L. Cady who will have charge of the courses in Roman and mediæval history is a graduate of Radcliffe College, of the class of 1904. From 1904 to 1906 she was a graduate student at Bryn Mawr. The year 1906-7 was spent at the University of Berlin, Miss Cady being the holder of the travelling fellowship from Bryn Mawr. Since 1907 she has been Associate Professor and Professor of History at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia. Mr. Clifton O. Taylor will conduct the courses in Education. He received the degree of A. B. from the University of Chicago in 1899, and in 1905 the Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Wuerzburg. Dr. Taylor is Instructor in Psychology and Education at Pratt Institute.

The following courses are offered for the first time in the Summer Session; a considerable proportion of them has not before been offered in the college year: Art (Raphael), Economics Wall Street and the Money Market), Education (The Influence of Pestalozzi and Genetic Psychology), English Composition (Exposition), English Literature (English Literature from 1798 to 1832), French (Second Year), Greek Literature in English (Plato), History (In-

fluence of Greece upon Civilization, Roman History to the Fall of the Republic, Mediæval History, American History, 1829-1903, English History, 1868-1910), Mathematics (Teachers' Course), Political Science (American Constitutional History), Zoology (Ecology, a field course for advanced students).

In the departments of English and American History and Philosophy, graduates and other properly qualified persons may do independent work under the supervision of the professor in charge. Such courses and certain other courses may, after consultation with Professor F. Anderegg, chairman of the Committee on Graduate Study and Degrees, be counted toward the degree of Master of Arts.

The work of the Summer Session is credited as the work of a half semester. There will be the usual weekly lectures by members of the Faculty and others. The Faculty of the Conservatory of Music will give a recital especially for students in the Summer Session.

The School should make an appeal to graduates who are teachers or who wish to work for the degree of A. M. It is also a valuable opportunity for any who may be deficient in the amount of work required for the class in the College which they purpose to enter. It should prove of benefit in the case of those students, who wish to secure advance credits with a view to taking less than full work at some subsequent time. It is believed, too, that not a few students would find the work of the first year spent at Oberlin less difficult, if they could become accustomed to college life in the smaller classes and

less distracting influences of the Summer Term.

Talcott Hall is to be open during the session. The Committee would be especially grateful to readers of the Alumni Magazine, for the names and addresses of any who might be interested in the work of the Summer Session. The Chairman of the Committee would be glad to send announcements or give information relative to the School.

Charles B. Martin, Chairman of the Committee,

Box 42,

Oberlin, O.

FRENCH LECTURE. . .

The lecture of Mademoiselle Veer de Vère on the Siege of Paris, of 1870 was in some ways a disappointment. The annual lectures in French given under the French department are intended to stimulate an interest in subjects relating to France and to give students of the French language an opportunity for ear training in its sounds as spoken by a native. The subject of the siege is a most interesting one, as any one may easily verify, by reading Elihu B. Washburn's *Recollections of a Minister to France* or Doctor Evans' *Third Empire*. Mademoiselle Veer de Vère entered into so many details of battles remote from the subject and into proofs of her hobby that war is wrong, that the siege was to considerable extent lost in the other considerations. Besides, Mademoiselle has a trick of losing her tones down her throat in the midst of the sentence—which, with her exceedingly rapid speech, makes her difficult to follow—even for those best versed in spoken French—to say nothing of

beginners. It must be said that Mademoiselle Veer de Vère has her subject thoroughly in hand, has a vivacious and interested manner and has some excellent stereopticon slides, if only she would show more of them, and describe more slowly and clearly the incidents of the siege *inside* Paris. Mademoiselle Veer de Vère has an enthusiasm for promoting universal peace that is very praiseworthy. Indeed, this is her "one sermon," whatever title she may give it; and her very sincere advocacy of world peace is admirable; but some of us would have enjoyed more views of Paris during the siege and less of battles intended to prove the horrors of war and which, for the most part, might have represented matters anywhere. Nevertheless, to the historian her lecture was of great interest; and as an exercise in listening to rapid and difficult French it was of prime value. It should be said for the lecturer that she did not wish to present the subject in French. She is Officier d'Académie and member of l'Association La Paix par le Droit of Paris. The lecture was given Wednesday evening, March 23, in Sturges Hall.

K. L. Cowdery.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Flonzaley String Quartett, so-called from the villa in Switzerland occupied by the wealthy banker under whose patronage the quartett was organized, gave a concert in Warner Hall on Friday afternoon, February 25.

The annual visits of the Kneisel Quartett have become one of the main features of the artist's course and there was something of a feeling

of disappointment when another string quartett was announced in it's place; but the concert proved to be one of the most delightful of the year and the quartett one, which by the beauty of tone, perfect balance and precision of the ensemble playing as well as by the artistic individual work of the members is well entitled to it's reputation as one of the finest string quartetts now playing.

The program presented was calculated to bring into special prominence the excellence of the ensemble work rather than the ability of the individual players. The Beethoven Quartett, graceful and charming indeed, is hardly one of the master's greatest works in that line of composition, the Trio by the little known old Italian master San Martini, while interesting is by no means characterized by depth of feeling, and it was not until the Schumann Quartett that one could feel the thrilling effects of four highly artistic temperaments combined in a perfectly balanced ensemble. Indeed the rendering of this beautiful quartett, with it's dramatic first movement, it's wonderful Adagio, it's highly rythmical Scherzo and it's brilliant Finale may well be considered one of the finest pieces of string quartett playing heard in Oberlin.

Program

Beethoven—Quartett in B flat major, Op. 18, No. 6.

Gius San Martini—"Sonata a tre"

For two violins and 'cello

Schumann—Quartett in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1.

The concert given by the Redpath Male Quartett Tuesday evening, March 1st cannot be said properly to

have belonged in the Artist course and requires no special mention.

The Singer's Club of Cleveland under the direction of Mr. Alfred R. Davis gave a concert in Warner Hall Tuesday evening, March the eighth.

The excellent work of this fine male chorus has won for it an enviable reputation in and around Cleveland and it was a pleasure to have the opportunity of hearing it in Oberlin.

The concert here gave ample evidence of the excellent material of which the Club is composed and its careful training. The parts are well balanced and the tone-quality smooth and agreeable. Their singing shows admirable spirit and precision, the intonation, in the main, was good and the conception of the numbers rendered intelligent and adequate. Something of abruptness and a lack of variety in shading were occasionally noticeable, but in general the climaxes were well prepared and many phrases were rendered with fine dramatic effect. This was especially the case in the Bedouin Love Song, while the lovely, "Dreaming" of Gilchrist was given with so much delicacy of feeling that the audience demanded its repetition.

The solo numbers did not add specially to the interest of the program, although Miss Kepple's singing of the difficult Brahms' Rhapsodie showed careful study and promised well for her future success.

Program

Follow the Colors, "Marching Song"

—Edward Elgar

Dreaming—W. W. Gilchrist..

a) Ich will in meine Seele Tauchen

—Oscar Raif

b) Unmidful of the Rose—Schneider

c) The Moon drops low—Wakefield-Cadman.

Mr. Harry P. Cole

Serenade—Frank E. Blachford

Three Fishers—Robert Goldbeck

Nobil Signor, (Huguenots)—Meyerbeer.

Miss Pearl Kepple

Bedouin Song—Arthur Foote

Rhapsodie, Op. 53—Johannes Brahms

Miss Kepple and Singer's Club

(b) My Old Banjo—Harvey Worthington Loomis

The Piper O'Dundee—Scotch Song

On the Shore—Neidlinger

Less than the Dust—Finden

Vulcan's Song (Philemon et Baueis)—Gounod

Mr. James McMahon

Creation's Hymn—Ludwig van Beethoven.

EXCHANGE LECTURE.

Oberlin greatly appreciated the privilege on Monday, March 21st of hearing Baron Diaroku Kikuchi, President of the Imperial University of Kyoto. The Baron had been invited by the Civic Forum, of New York, to deliver there a lecture on February 1st. Through the kindness of Dr. S. L. Gulick, of Kyoto, he was presented with an invitation from Oberlin to visit the College also. The invitation was accepted, and at the same time President King was asked to lecture before the university students at Kyoto. This lecture will take place in April.

Baron Kikuchi was educated in England, and has occupied a number of important positions under the government. For some years he was minister of education, having in

charge practically the whole educational system of Japan. He was, therefore, able to speak as one having authority on the subject of "New Japan, Its Moral and Intellectual Development." The large audience which filled the Finney Memorial Chapel paid the closest attention to his every word.

The speaker showed that the development of Japan was a matter of centuries, and not of the sporadic growth which we are likely to assume. The national characteristics are a matter of twenty-five centuries. The first of these is a devotion to the Imperial House and to the country, these two being identical in a manner hard to understand except in a country, where the ruling dynasty has preserved itself from the year 160 B. C. Closely related with this is the spirit of reverence for ancestors. It was the combination of these two elements which brought about the overthrow of the government of the Shoguns, or military governors, in chief control for 700 years.

The New Japan commenced in 1868, with the seating of the Emperor in full authority over a unified country. By reason of the education of the Samurai, or retainers of the Shoguns, which had gone on for the preceding two and one-half centuries, and of the strength of the spirit of patriotism, the nation was able with remarkable celerity and facility, to abolish the feudal system and to proclaim civic liberty and equality.

In 1873 education was made universal, and, in the primary departments, compulsory. At the present time 5,700,000 pupils are enrolled in the first six years of the system, 97 per cent. of the possible enrollment. Above the primary comes the middle school

of five years, corresponding somewhat to our high school, a youth completing his primary and middle schools at 17 years.

The higher schools are preparatory to the University and are at present limited to the numbers which can be cared for by the two universities at Tokyo and Kyoto. Of these the Tokyo institution has been in existence nearly 30 years, and enrolls over 5000 students. That at Kyoto has been in existence only 10 years, and at present enrolls 1200. The tuition, including all special fees, is 35 yen, or \$17.50. Two other state universities are soon to be established.

The problem now being studied is that of the higher education of girls. The primary schools are co-educational, but further study must be done in the girls' high schools, which at present represent the limit of the general education of women.

The public schools of Japan have practiced for twenty years a system of moral training which has been suggested as feasible in this country. It was based upon the Imperial Rescript in 1890, which proposed as a code practically the "Japanese spirit;" that is, the loyalty to one's forefathers, to the Emperor, and to the nation. The document is indeed a remarkable one, especially in the translation given it some years ago by Baron Kikuchi.

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof.

This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests, always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourself courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month
of the 23d year of Meiji.
(Imperial Sign Manual. Imperial
Seal.)

MAY FESTIVAL.

In addition to Schumann's "Ruth," the choral sensation of Europe last season, and a work which will in all probability prove to be the most popular that the Musical Union has ever produced, the Festival will include a symphony concert. One number of

this program will be a suite for the orchestra in four movements, recently composed by Dr. Andrews the talented director of the chorus.

The Union is fortunate in again securing the services of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and its widely known conductor Frederick Stock. The soloists who will assist in the performance of "Ruth" are Mrs. Corine Rider-Kelsey, Miss Margaret Keyes, Mr. Herbert Witherspoon and Mr. Charles Adams.

To facilitate the purchase of tickets for these concerts a plat of the seats in Finney Chapel has been prepared and may be had for the asking. Seats will be sold by mail order only from April 27th to May 10th. Further information may be found on another page of this issue.

E. F. Adams.

ACTA DIURNA.

February 24—Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumer's League delivered a lecture in Sturges Hall under the auspices of the Department of Economics. The lecture was well attended. Her subject was, "The Long Day." Mrs. Kelley spoke with great feeling of the conditions under which women are frequently compelled to work in the large factories and said that it was her opinion that these conditions would never be very much improved till the women of the country were able to protect themselves by the ballot. The following day Mrs. Kelley spoke briefly at Chapel on the need of education for the working classes—especially the women.

February 25—Artist Recital, The Flonzaley Quartet.

The Academy basket ball team de-

feated the team of the Oberlin High School by the decisive score of 44 to 11. The Academy team had a decided advantage in weight and age.

February 26—The basket ball team defeated Wooster easily by a score of 43 to 12. The game was played on the home floor and at no time was the issue in doubt. The game was clean and only eight fouls were called during the entire game. Nichols did not take part in the game as he was called home by the illness of his father. Several substitutes were given a chance to play. The line-up follows:

Oberlin—43	Wooster—12
Miller and	
Tucker L F	Johnson
Gray R F	Avison
Pendleton and	
Miller C	White
Morrison L G	Collins
Ward and	Hackett and
Pelton R G	Lehman

Baskets from field—Miller 4, Gray 4, Pendleton 3, Morrison 8, Ward, Tucker, Johnson 2, Avison, White 2. Baskets from Foul—Gray, Avison 2. Fouls missed—Gray 2, Avison 3. Score at end of first half—Oberlin 22, Wooster 4. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Parratt of Cleveland.

The Junior Class gave as a benefit performance for the class Annual, Pinero's "Sweet Lavender." In commenting on the play before its production Mr. R. A. Jelliffe said, (Oberlin Review, Vol. 37, No. 19, page 2.)

"The junior play caste are putting the finishing touches on their pay, to be presented this Saturday evening. Their choice of drama, and their aim in its presentation deserve a word or two of explanation. Tradition has favored a classical production, pre-

vious presentation going back to one of the Moralities, an Elizabethan comedy, or an eighteenth century text. Without reflecting upon the ability of former classes in ways dramatic, it remains true that those productions left something to be desired. The demands of the play were heavier than the limited amount of preparation could meet. As a result, the players gained some knowledge of a dramatic production, but the audience felt philanthropic rather than content.

"The present junior class have ventured to offer a modern play. It is lacking in the finer qualities of style. Its educational value is not obtrusive. One of the dramatis personae is more or less addicted to the manipulation of a decanter; and as everyone knows, nineteenth century drunkenness is much more deplorable than Elizabethan intoxication. And yet the play is not a waste of time. It ought to provide both players and audience with a feeling of satisfaction. The aim of the juniors has been to give a play more nearly fitted to their abilities than one of the classics would be, and to provide for the spectators a performance approximating a fair return for their money."

The play was produced in a creditable way and very little adverse criticism could be passed on the members of the cast. It was, however, true whenever the lines called for the expression of deep emotion, that the acting was unconvincing and unsatisfactory. This is usually the case with amateur actors and it is hard to see how the present junior class have profited by giving a less worthy play. If it is felt to be impossible

to give a serious play—one that really should repay the time spent on it by the students it would apparently be better to frankly return to the practice of giving a farce. There is one other aspect of this question which merits attention. The undergraduate productions have given the audience in former years a chance to see some rare plays—such plays as the student of the drama would never be able to see staged at all except under some such conditions. This was a real service and its value was not much lessened by the fact that some parts of the production were open to criticism. The same was true of the play under discussion. It is to be hoped that the production of this play does not mean that the undergraduates will in the future discard the classics for the mushy sentimentality of a second class modern play-wright. Sweet Lavender may have run two hundred nights in London but this is a doubtful recommendation when one remembers that Klaw & Erlanger fathered "eighty Stupendous Productions" of Ben Hur in Boston.

February 28—Dr. Rudolf Tombo of Columbia University delivered a lecture under the auspices of the German Department. His subject was, "Parzival" the manuscript source used by Wagner in the preparation of his opera, Parsival.

March 1—Artist Recital by the Redpath Male Quartette of New York.

Dr. Edward W. Chapin who for several years has been the official historian of the Americal Board lectured before the members of the Seminary on, "The New Environment of Mission work in the Far East." Dr. Chapin has just return-

ed from a two years' tour of the mission fields.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell delivered a lecture before the Equal Suffrage League on "Equal Suffrage in Colorado." Mrs. Grenfell lives in Colorado and has held several public offices there. She was unusually well qualified to speak on her subject.

March 3—The basket ball team again defeated Wooster, this time on her own floor. The score was 21 to 14. The Wooster team played a much better game than they did at Oberlin the week previous. This was partly due to the fact that they were at home on their own floor. The Oberlin team was still crippled by the absence of Nichols. The summary and line-up follow:

Oberlin—21	Wooster—14
Tucker L F	Compton
Gray R F	Avison
Pendleton C	White
Morrison L G	Collins
Miller R G	Johnson

Field baskets—Gray, Pendleton, Morrison 6, Miller, Compton, Avison 2, Johnson 2. Foul baskets—Gray 3 out of 8, Compton 4 out of 6. Score at end of first half—Oberlin 8, Wooster 5. Referee—Parratt.

March 4—The annual debates with Western Reserve and O. W. U. The question was, "Resolved, That all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be compelled to take out a federal charter (constitutional-ity conceded). Against Reserve Oberlin maintained the affirmative, against Wesleyan the negative. The debate with Western Reserve occurred in Finney Memorial Chapel and that with Wesleyan at Delaware. The result of the debate with Reserve was a unanimous decision for Ober-

lin, of that with Wesleyan resulted in a victory for Wesleyan by a majority vote. At Cleveland Reserve defeated Wesleyan by a majority decision. Oberlin thus won four out of a possible six votes (there were three judges on each occasion), Wesleyan three, and Reserve two. Against Reserve Oberlin was represented by C. S. Bucher, Phi Delta; J. B. Nash, Phi Delta; E. Burroughs, Phi Delta; and C. H. Slocum, alternate, Phi Kappa Pi. Professor Root presided at the debate. The judges were: Mr. Elbert F. Blakely, Painesville; Mr. H. B. Kirtland, Toledo; Mr. W. B. Woods, Cleveland. The usual parade and rally were held before the debate and the victory was followed by a bonfire and speeches. At Delaware Oberlin was represented by R. E. Cushman, C. M. Roberts, N. E. Bowers and D. M. Brodie, alternate, all of Phi Delta. Justice William C. Davis, LL. D., of the Ohio Supreme Court was presiding officer. The judges of debate were, Judge John J. Adams, Zanesville, O., Mr. George T. Spahr, Columbus, O., and Mr. Edward L. Weinland, Columbus, O. In each of the three debates the home team won supporting the affirmative of the question. Professor Caskey deserves great credit for his work with the debaters. The Alumni of fifteen years standing who remember what a dismal function an oratorical contest was in those days would be greatly surprised to see the enthusiasm manifested over the debates. They are well attended and quite as much college spirit is seen as at a football game. The following comment on the debate situation by Professor H. L. Lutz is taken from the Oberlin Review.

"The close of the debate season with its very creditable showing, affords an opportunity for a brief consideration of the tendencies of Oberlin debate, and of the needs of the future. The growth in spirit and effectiveness in the past few years has been indeed remarkable. The question naturally arises as to the point at which the work can be made still more effective.

"By effective debating is meant not merely decisions, though the latter afford one excellent test. Rather the ultimate test of debating seems to be its effect upon those who participate. If debating really develops them in their ability to think through a question and estimate the essentials properly, if they attain greater effectiveness in presenting their thought before an audience in the heat of actual debate, and if through it all they do not lose sight of the sportsmanlike spirit, then debate is to the participant a matter worth while.

"By all of these tests Oberlin debating could well be called effective and the showing made against the Reserve team is testimony to the progress already made. The work of the Oberlin team in this very debate suggests, however, the direction in which the advance needs to be made. This is a greater familiarity with the subject discussed and the general field in which the subject lies. The delivery of the Oberlin team was splendid. They had developed under skillful training, an ease and effectiveness in speech that assured their thought an attentive audience. This high standard of excellence in delivery should be maintained and advanced if possible. At the same time it ought to be a more widely accepted doctrine

that there should be a greater mastery of the subject, Mr. Scott of Reserve was tremendously effective as a speaker; but he fell to the greater depth when his fallacies of argument were exposed. The important need of Oberlin debate is more training in the kind of thinking that a debate involves. Knowledge of the corporations, of the tariff, or of any other topic usually selected for such contests can only come by patient work and training along the general line suggested by the question.

"In other words, it remains for us to recognize the dual nature of debate—it is a conflict of intellects, a contest of personalities. The first two speakers for Reserve had fairly good briefs, but the personal impression was nil; the third speaker made us feel his personality but his brief was shattered. Reserve's greatest weakness was her failure to co-ordinate these two essentials of strong debate. Oberlin's problem in securing more effective debating is to strike for a more and more harmonious blending of these two qualities of expert knowledge and expert presentation of that knowledge before an audience. Only in this way can we hope to attain and maintain a high standard of excellence in debate."

March 5—The basket ball team won another victory by defeating the strong team from Hiram by a score of 34 to 20. During the first half the game was very even and at times it looked as if the visiting team would win but they were unable to stand the strain and the home team won by a comfortable margin. The varsity was strengthened by the return of Nichols to his place at left forward.

tion was: "Resolved, That the commission form of municipal government is preferable to the present in general use in the United States. This was affirmed by the High School and denied by the Academy. The decision of the judges was for the negative by a majority.

March 21—Baron Diaroku Kikuchi lectured upon the Ne. Japan.

Organ Recital given by Professor J. F. Alderfer.

Artist Recital by Dr. Edward Wuellner in Finney Chapel.

March 23—Mlle. Veer de Vère de-

livered a lecture under the auspices of the French department on "The Siege of Paris."

The management of the Athletic Association make the following announcement: "The final figures for the football season of 1909 show that \$278.49 was cleared as compared with the deficit last year of \$685.72. These figures imply the collection in full of the Coach Fund. To date there has only been collected \$285.00 of the fund and a balance of \$134.00 remains.

Alumni News.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

About seventy-five gathered from all parts of New England for the annual dinner of the New England Association of Oberlin Alumni at Hotel Bellevue, Boston, on March 18.

Professor Frederick Anderegg represented the College. The warmth of his reception by the Alumni as he rose to speak, the marked interest displayed in all of his statements as to the growth and plans of the College, as well as the evidences of personal regard displayed in many ways by the individual members of the Association, show conclusively the wisdom of the policy inaugurated by the College administration of sending members of its Faculty to address the various Alumni gatherings. Although there may not be many persons of great wealth among the Oberlin Alumni, there must be such among the friends of the Alumni. If, therefore, the Alumni can be kept in close touch with the present day Oberlin so that they think, breath

and talk Oberlin when any college is mentioned, their friends, wealthy and otherwise, are not apt to say that they do not know of the institution, which we consider one of the greatest in the nation, when the president and the president's assistant approach them as to the College's needs and hopes.

The New England Association also entertained President Lowell of Harvard University and Mrs. Lowell, and the ties that bind together the two institutions received added strength.

A most pleasing feature of the dinner was the music furnished by Mrs. Mabel Burr Dyer, Miss Anna B. Waterman, Mrs. Louis D. Gibbs and Mrs. Towle, with Mrs. Stella Hadan Alexander as accompanist.

The officers elected for the year 1910-1911 were: President, Curtis H. Waterman, '96; Vice President for two years, Ralph H. Houser, '09; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland F. Witherby, '97; Corres-

ponding Secretary, Minnie May, '98; additional members of executive committee, Professor T. N. Carver, Ethelbert V. Grabill, Mrs. Mabel Burr Dyer, Mrs. Louis D. Gibbs.

The association congratulates itself on having had one of the best years of its history, but with the incoming administration so officered, it expects a still better year to come.

Ethelbert V. Grabill.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

The following is taken from a railroad guide of Ohio published in 1854:

"Wellington station also in Lorain is 36 miles from Cleveland. We are now about 9 miles from Oberlin, an institution which in its early stages excited many prejudices, but which seems to have triumphed over all and established for itself a high reputation. It is exclusively religious. It admits persons of both sexes and all colors. It teaches the dead languages but without the heathen classics and it endeavors to give a thoroughly useful education—physical, moral and intellectual. From 1840 to 1845 it had an average of 500 students annually, and we are informed it now has 1,000. This is certainly great success as to numbers and time seems to strengthen rather than impair confidence in its usefulness."

BROOKLYN GATHERING.

On Thursday evening, February 24, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rogers of 251 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn opened their hospitable home to the former students of Oberlin, and almost fifty graduates and friends of the College accepted their kind invitation.

The informal program that is always a delightful feature of these

gatherings was introduced by the host of the evening, who as a newly elected Trustee reported the progress of the College. He was followed by the Rev. Charles A. Nelson who had arrived from Canton, China, most opportunely just in time for this gathering. Mr. Nelson told of his work and spoke of experiences of Oberlin days. Mrs. Louis L. Nichols told of the progress of the L. L. S. fellowship movement during the last year. The interest of the evening, however, centered in the last two speakers—Mr. Roger's mother, Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers, and her sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Dickinson. These two ladies told of coming to Oberlin in '55 and what their two years there had meant to them during their whole lives. Mrs. George A. Sawtelle (Hattie Peck) played most delightfully twice. Refreshments were served in a dining-room beautifully decorated with Oberlin's crimson and gold, and a prolonged social evening followed. Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. John Stapleton, Miss Charlotte Bingham, Miss Louise Clark, Mr. Charles MacCandless, Mr. J. Ellis Stannard, Miss Alice Fitts, Mrs. Ethel Kineaid, Rev. and Mrs. Bernard J. Newman, Miss Ruth Nichols, Miss Helen Nichols, Miss Jessie Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Sawtelle, Miss Helen French, Miss Sawyer, Dr. Oliver Koon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank VanCleaf, Miss Mary Elmore, Mrs. William T. Upton, Miss Clara Ives, Miss Adams, Miss Mabel A. MacKinney, Dr. and Mrs. Louis L. Nichols, Mr. George Emerson, Mr. McGill, Miss Esther Burnell, Miss Doii Elwell, Mrs. Sarah E. Dickinson, Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers, Mrs. Warren Wilson, Mrs. Lane.

ANNUAL MEETING OF L. L. S.
ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF NEW YORK.

On Saturday, February 26, the New York Branch of L. L. S. held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Louis L. Nichols, 386 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. The meeting was largely social, the chief business being a consideration of ways and means for offering the A. A. F. Johnston Fellowship for the year 1910-'11. Letters of greeting were read from Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston and Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller. Two guests were present from the Oberlin branch—Mrs. William T. Upton and Mrs. Edgar Fauver. Others present were: Mrs. John R. Rogers, Mrs. Ira Dutton, Mrs. Lester C. Albertson, Mrs. Ralph H. McKelvey, Miss Emily R. Morrison, Mrs. Mary Elmore, Miss rielen French, Mrs. Benedict, and Miss Mary Kitchell.

THE C. H. BALDWIN ESTATE.

My father, C. H. Baldwin, '41 O. C., '44 O. T. S. died in Dayton, January 19, 1909, somewhat beyond the age of ninety-two. I became intensely interested in the problem of the negro tenants of the estate. I was told that it was the "worst batch of property owned by one man in the city of Dayton." Baxter street was notorious—even beyond the bounds of the United States—and the property was centered there. During the last dozen years my father had let it run down. "No repairs" had been his constant answer for many years. He suffered the sick to remain without payment. Being intolerant of drink, however, the more worthy poor were generally found in his houses. All were negro

tenants and nearly all with precarious employment. In moving a house, I became conscious of the horrible vaults and surface wells. We owed it to the city to close every well and cess-pool and introduce water and the city sewer. As soon as this was determined, it became quickly evident that every house must be repaired. The idea of something more than plain sanitation gradually grew upon us and attractive houses were made out of wretched hovels; new roofs, new plaster, paper, paint, foundations, porches became imperative. The best in human spirits was appealed to; good men and women who loved their fellows, on consultation offered to come in and help to rejuvenate the street. But if it was to be the negro business center, it must have more business.

Mrs. Mary J. Sisco, a negro woman with high ideals, wanted an industrial enterprise started. Her seed thoughts were on lines of industrial training, largely philanthropic. We had purchased a billiard saloon and rooming house of unsavory reputation in order to improve the street, and she suggested that we put into it a broom factory and teach the boys to make brooms. After some weeks we decided upon more ambitious ideas, and determined to make it thoroughly commercial. Eight women incorporated to manage the enterprise without and white foremen or forewomen. Its steam laundry is equipped with a complete up-to-date outfit, where we started with the idea of a hand laundry. To this has been added a broom factory; a garment factory with power machines, some of which will do the work of more than fifty women work-

ing by hand. This is waiting at this moment for suitable, safe contracts to give the most steady employment and such contracts are in sight. The broom factory pays good wages and makes a satisfactory profit. The rug-room is busy and already turning out some very fair work, and furnishing employment for a score of old people at work outside the factory. In another building operated by the union, we have a fine, well-equipped bakery.

A lease on the most notorious saloon in Dayton, known as "Sugar-foot's," was purchased, and the property bought and the building is now nearly ready for occupancy by the Colored Young Men's Christian Association. A reading-room, gymnasium, baths, and a manual training shop for the boys occupy the first floor, with five good class-rooms above. This building will be open soon on a plan by which the Baldwin Estate will realize all but a few hundred dollars of what has gone into it.

All net profits of the Colored Woman's Industrial Union, by the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, go first to pay for the property and equipment, and then to the extension of similar work and not to the personal profit of any individual.

It is now apparent that in all this work and other work not mentioned above, there is an organic and real unity. All who are buying the Baldwin Estate houses and lack steady employment can have work twelve months in the year if they need it and are fitted for the work, physically able, willing and capable. Other things being equal, they are to have preference. Otherwise, they must drop out of the industries and lose their homes, if they cannot "make

good" in other ways.

It is plain to see from the above that in all this work we have consistently pursued the method of "enlightened self-interest." We make no claims to disinterested benevolence. We make no gift to individuals. Our few gifts have been to public or semi-public institutions, closely related to the welfare of the particular community in which our interests lie.

If we win out, we shall get a fair return for our investment and sixty families will own their own homes; and in the twelve years taken to acquire them will have learned to work together in large and successful enterprises which, we hope, will be only the nucleus of much larger work to grow up on Dunbar Avenue, the business center of the ten thousand negroes of Dayton. If this comes about we can only say that in all our plans we tried to take the way of "enlightened self-interest."

We expect many disappointments, but within a few years clear titles will be held to comfortable homes by many worthy negro people, who in the absence of some such plan, would have been compelled to have lived their lives in squalid surroundings.

C. G. Baldwin, '73.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'57—The magazine number of the Outlook for march contains a poem, by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, "A Golden Wedding."

'62—Mrs. Laura Squire Jackson's address is Claremont, California.

'70—Charles P. Treat has just returned from London, England, where he has spent several months. Mr. Treat's address in New York City is 80 Broadway.

'79-'83 O. T. S.—Rev. John R. Nichols, pastor of the Congregational church at Rogers Park, Chicago, Illinois, is recovering from a serious illness. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are the guest of Mr. Nichols' sister, Mrs. J. Robson, Baldwin Cottage, Oberlin, for a few weeks.

'84—Miss Frances H. Ensign, who has been president of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years, has just undergone a serious surgical operation at St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

'85—Mr. Charles M. Hall has returned to his home in Niagara Falls, New York, from Pasadena, California, where he has been during the winter months recuperating after his severe illness of the summer and fall.

'85—Mrs. H. H. Johnson and children have returned from Atlantic City, where they have spent several weeks during the winter.

'85—Mrs. William E. Bliven (Nellie F. Cannon) of Muscatine, Iowa, spent January and February in New York with her husband whose business interests called him there in December. She stopped at Oberlin to see her daughter, Miriam, of the freshman class, and also visited Boston and Philadelphia.

'86 O. T. S.—Rev. E. Sinclair is pastor of Westminster church at Huston, Texas. The beautiful new edifice has just been opened with appropriate exercises.

'87—Harry Hudson Baker, who has been ill for several months at the home of his brother, Frank C. Baker, '86, 480 East 19th Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, is slowly recovering.

'87 O. T. S. '85—Rev. and Mrs. Francis Bates have moved to Garden City, Kansas, where Mr. Bates has

accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church.

'87—Mrs. Katharyn Sharp Dickinson, wife of Rev. Selden C. Dickinson, after an illness of twelve years, died of tuberculosis at her home, Eaton, Colorado, February 12, 1910. Funeral services were held at Eaton, Monday, February 14th, and at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Thursday, February 17th.

'88—Miss Harriet J. Allyn is superintendent of Griffin Hospital at Derby, Connecticut.

'89—Paul H Metcalf addressed the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday evening, March 13th. Mr. Metcalf is engaged in social settlement work in Youngstown, Ohio, and he gave an interesting account of the work in that city.

'89—Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Nelson and infant daughter arrived in Brooklyn, New York, on February 23rd from Canton, China. The long journey had been made in comfort without delay of any kind. They are at present guests of Mrs. Nelson's sister, Miss Mary Elmore of 490 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

'89 O. T. S.—Rev. Edgar S. Rothrock is making a tour of Ohio in the interests of a special Home Missionary Campaign. Mr. Rothrock is now Superintendent of the State Work of Ohio for the Congregational Churches.

'90—Cedric E. Johnson has changed his business address in Los Angeles, California, from 209 Union Trust Company to 616 Laughlin Building.

'90 O. T. S.—Rev. Franklin L. Graff is assistant pastor of the First Congregational church at Toledo,

Ohio. Mr. Graff's address is 143 Rockingham Street.

'91—Willard L. Beard, who has been for several years general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at FooChow, China, is now one of the district secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with headquarters in New York City.

'91—Rev. Addison G. Lawrence left early in March for Alberta, where he will take up a claim if favorable lands are found. Mr. Lawrence's mail address is Calgary, Canada.

'92—Dr. Wallace F. Grosvenor has changed his office and residence in Chicago, to 4829 Kenmore Avenue.

'93—Dr. Charles H. Browning left Oberlin the first of March for a fishing trip of several weeks in the South.

'93—Dr. Stowell B. Dudley has given up the practice of medicine at Canton, Ohio, and has located at Weiser, Idaho. In addition to his medical practice Dr. Dudley is associated with J.C. Teeters '93 in the sheep raising business. Dr. Dudley left for Maine in order to assist his family in making the journey to Idaho.

'93—The following extracts are taken from a private letter written by Mrs. Arthur Heacox, dated March 6, 1910, 52 Boulevard St. Jacques, Paris, France:

"We are fascinated with Paris. The flooded districts are so far from us that it is like being in a different city and the only inconvenience we have suffered is not being able to travel by the "Metro." There has been no famine, no loss of art treasures, no loss of bridges, no pestilence, very little loss of life. The damage has been to the subway and streets, and in the factories and railways—there was a slight rise in prices but

they have dropped back to normal. The statements in the American papers have been simply false. A number of theatres had to be closed for lack of gas or electricity but not because the buildings were destroyed. The loss in property is billions but Paris is not destroyed by any means.

We are within easy reach of three other lines but in cold weather we prefer to travel underground. We have scarcely had cold weather; a few flurries of snow is all we have seen. The geraniums were set out last week in our garden and spring birds are here. The days are lovely now. We are told that we shall have a succession of spring for two months. Of course we are here for music and we have heard a great deal of it. Mr. Heacox with his double bass as a wedge, has been admitted to a number of most interesting things—recitals in private houses, etc. He has been surprised to find so many foreigners, who at first he thought were French, but as he has come to know them better, he finds that they are from every country on the continent but the French language is always the medium. Last Sunday I went to hear Dr. Charles Wagner. He preaches in the worst part of Paris—the worst I have ever seen—Fauberg St. Antoine. He was splendid and the house was full of common people. * * * The old woman who worked for me said, "We believe in God, but we don't believe in men."

'95 O. T. S.—Rev. Bernard V. Child has accepted a call to preach in the Congregational church at Parkman, Ohio. Mr. Child's former parish was in Bellevue.

'96—Dr. R. H. Cowley and Mrs.

Anna Parry Cowley of Berea, Kentucky will be in Vienna from May 1 to October 1. Any friends who may be in Vienna during this time can secure their address from the American Express office.

'96—Mrs. William Treat Upton of Oberlin has been the guest of her sister Miss Mary Elmore of 490 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Miss Elmore is the principal of one of Brooklyn's large public schools.

'98—Miss Helen French has accepted a position in the department of English at Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York.

'98—Miss Mabel E. Todd has returned to her home in Wakeman, Ohio, from Semthport, Pennsylvania, where she has been teaching.

'98—Ira D. Shaw is teaching at St. Charles, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw's address is 512 Pennsylvania Avenue.

'98—H. G. Kribbs has published in the January number of the *Journal of Experimental Zoology* an article entitled, "The Reactions of *Aeolosoma* to Chemical Stimuli." The *Aeolosoma* is one of the commonest microscopioic worms.

'99—Dr. Edgar Fauver of 601 West 185 Street, New York, has been elected assistant professor of physical training at Columbia University.

'00—Carl W. Peirce has changed his business interests from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Buffalo, New York. Mr. Pierce's address in Buffalo is 83 Altruria Street.

'00 O. T. S.—Rev. Elwell O. Mead has resigned his work as pastor of the Congregational church at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and has accepted the call to the pastorate of the church at DeKalb, Illinois.

'00—A. A. Agenbrod is located at Santa Barbara, California. Mr. Agenbrod's mail address is Box 112.

'00—James M. Fitch has changed his address in New York City to 45 Broadway. Mr. Fitch is still in the insurance business.

'00 O. T. S.—According to a circular issued by his publishers, the Pilgrim Press, more than three quarters of a million copies of the books of William Allen Knight have been sold.

'02—Amplias H. Glenn is teaching in the M. Street high school of Washington, D. C.

'02—Under the new city administration of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the directorship of "Charities and Public Corrections" was offered to Howard J. Strong by Mayor Baehr. Mr. Strong declined the offer, however, preferring to retain his present position as assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

'02—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bathrick have changed their address from Warsaw, New York, to Perry.

'03—Born—To Mr. Dudley B. Reed and Mrs. Clara Jones Reed, Asheville, North Carolina, February 8, 1910, a son.

'04—Rev. A. H. Hope was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church at Madison, Connecticut, February 23.

'04—Haralambas M. Pappadopoulos is teaching at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mr. Pappadopoulos has changed his name to the English translation of the Greek, and is now H. M. Bishop. His address is 325 West 13th Street.

'04—Percy D. Hillis last summer put through a large timber deal with English capitalists. The plant is located at Victoria, British Columbia, un-

der the name, The Hillis Timber and Trading Company. Mr. P. D. Hillis is one of the members and is coast manager of the Western Realty Company.

'05—Miss Helen M. Hampson is principal of the high school at Princeton, Illinois.

'05—Miss Alta Blood has resigned her work at Yankton, South Dakota, and is now in Toledo, Ohio. Miss Blood's address is 29 Palmer Street.

'05—Miss Irma Miller is teaching German and English in the high school at Wilmington, Delaware.

'05—Robb O. Bartholomew has completed his law course in the law department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and is at present assisting in the work of federating the charitable organizations of Cleveland. This will materially diminish the cost of distributing help, thus releasing large sums for distinctly charitable work and will also make impossible the duplication of such help.

'05-'06—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Wolfe have left the Provincial College at Pao Ting Foo, China, and are now located in Peking, China, where Mr. Wolfe is teaching in the Peking University.

'05—Joe Ellis visited friends in Oberlin on his way to his home in Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Ellis spent the past year in Paris and other cities on the continent.

'05 O. C. M.—Miss Grace M. Cox is teaching in Modesto, California.

'06 O. T. S.—Rev. Burton H. Cheney has accepted a call to the pastorate at Winthrop, Iowa.

'06—Miss Mary E. Marks resides at Wilton, Connecticut, where her father is pastor of St. Matthew's

Church. Miss Marks' address is The Rectory.

'06—Miss Anne Starr is continuing her work at the University of Chicago in the Department of Botany. In December she was elected to Sigma Xi, a society composed of graduate students showing ability in research in science. Miss Starr's address is Botany Building, University of Chicago.

'07—Paul A. Greenamyer is teaching at Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.

'07—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Ogilvie have left Marburg, Germany, and are now at Edinburg, Scotland. Their address is 16 Roseneath Place.

'07-'08—The debate between Columbia and Pennsylvania recently held in New York was quite an Oberlin affair. The entire team for Columbia with the exception of the alternates were Oberlin men. An effort was made to have as many as possible of the Oberlin Alumni in New York attend the debate and the effort met with a good deal of success. The Oberlin boys were well supported and the alumni were proud of the showing they made though the decision went to Pennsylvania. The Oberlin men were, N. W. McGill, '07; R. W. Rice, '08 and W. D. Van Fossan.

'08—Miss Frances N. Cushing is now at her home in Ottumwa, Iowa.

'08—Mr. Cecil Loomis Burton and Miss Leila May Merriam were married at the home of the bride, Phoenix, New York, March 15, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Burton will make their home at Bismark, North Dakota, where Mr. Burton is engaged in business.

'08—Miss Frieda Martini has been compelled to resign her work at

Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa, on account of ill health. Miss Martini is now at her home, Park Ridge, Illinois.

'08—Frank E. Dudley had returned to East Palestine, Ohio.

'08—George G. Garthwaite is teaching at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey.

'08—Claude W. Stedman is now in New York City. Mr. Stedman's address there is 215 West 23rd street.

'09—Miss Sarah Rollefson completed her work at the close of the second semester and left immediately for Greenwood, Illinois, where she is teaching in the Greenwood School for Boys.

'09—Miss Florence I. Otis has accepted a position as assistant industrial secretary in the Y. W. C. A. of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Miss Otis spent the year in the Association Training Center at Detroit until January, when she filled the position of acting general secretary at Muskegon, Michigan.

'10—Miss Ruth Kemmer has been visiting friends in Detroit, Ann Arbor and Elkhart and expects soon to go to Chicago. Her permanent address is Ottawa, O.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers is visiting her son John R. Rogers of 251 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Rogers and her sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Dickinson came to Oberlin in '55. Mrs. Rogers afterward spent many years at Berea, Kentucky, where her husband was principal of Berea College during its formative period. At the earnest request of friends of that institution, Mrs. Rogers is at present writing her

reminiscences of that period.

Mayor and Mrs. O. F. Carter celebrated their golden wedding at their home, 148 South Professor Street, Oberlin, March 28, 1910.

William B. Chapman's business address in New York City is 50 Church Street.

Joseph B. Burt is one of the Trustees of the Sane Fourth Association of Chicago, Illinois, which will superintend the tournament of the United States Army at Grant Park, Chicago, July 4-14. This tournament will be the main feature of a rational and patriotic celebration of July Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth H. Todd celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home in Wakeman, Ohio, March 18, 1910.

Chauncey Lambert is a senior at Ohio State University.

David W. Morrow is first deputy building inspector for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, with offices in the City Hall.

Willard R. Messenger's address in New York City is 55 West 33rd Street.

Kendall K. Mussey who has been in the Tiffany Studios in New York City, was the guest of friends in Oberlin during March.

Arthur Spear, who was connected with the failure of the Citizens' Bank, was pardoned March first.

Richard T. Corbin, who for many years operated the elevator in Warner Hall, died in Washington, D. C., February 19. For several years he had been messenger for the committee on reform in the civil service.

COLLEGE PERSONALS.

The First Congregational church of Beloit, Wisconsin, is using President

King's book "The Laws of Friendship Human and Divine," as the basis of a series of prayer-meeting studies.

Dr. Walter Dennison, formerly professor of Latin at Oberlin has been called from the Junior Professorship of Latin at the University of Michigan to become head of the Latin department at Swathmore college.

Professor A. S. Root represented the College at the meeting of the Annual Conference of Ohio College Presidents and Deans held at Columbus March 11 and 12.

An error was made last month in regard to Professor Anderegg's "Tramp among the Alps." The price of the tour is \$375 and the trip covers seventy-two days. There are still vacancies in the party.

On April 5th, Dr. George W. Andrews will give an organ concert at White Plains, New York, at the Presbyterian Church, at 8:00 o'clock. He will be assisted by vocal and instrumental numbers. Oberlin people around New York who wish to hear him play can leave New York on the 6:53 train; round trip ticket ninety cents. Admission to concert fifty cents.

On April 8th the New York Oberlin Alumni Annual Dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor, at 6:30; Dr. George W. Andrews will represent the College. Dinner tickets will cost \$2.50.

Mr. Charles M. Hall of the class of '85, a trustee of the College has promised to give \$6,000 toward the current expenses for 1910-'11.

Last year a literary magazine called the Oberlin Monthly was established under the patronage of The Review. Interest in its work has steadily increased and its prospect is very en-

couraging. The board would be very glad to receive any contributions which the alumni might care to make.

Professor A. S. Root addressed the Indianapolis Library School at Indianapolis, Indiana, Saturday morning, March 19th.

Dr. Edwin B. Branson will teach field geology at the Summer Session of the University of Chicago this summer.

Dean E. A. Miller will represent the College at the meeting of the Oberlin Association of Illinois, at their annual meeting held April 19, at the Hamilton Club, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. J. H. Coates, mother of Mrs. L. C. King, died at her home in Brecksville, Ohio, Tuesday evening, March 15th. Funeral services were held in the village church Friday afternoon, following short services at the home.

Letters have been received from Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston since her arrival at Tryon, North Carolina, which indicate that she is being greatly benefited by the change of climate.

Professor and Mrs. W. G. Caskey entertained the debate teams of thirteen men at their home Wednesday evening, March 9th.

"College Tea" is the name that the committee has selected for the informal meetings which occur three times each year for the women connected with the faculties of the College. The meetings are very informal and each member is entitled to bring guests. The first meeting was held with Mrs. E. A. Miller in December and the second at the home of Mrs. F. F. Jewett, March 19th.

Mr. Harvey Snyder, who has been

Oberlin's successful foot ball coach for several years, and Miss Mary C. Bracher, were married at the home of the bride, Alliance, Ohio, Tuesday, March 22, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will make their home in Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Snyder is located as an attorney.

Dr. A. B. Wolfe will teach economics at the Summer Session of Harvard University.

Mr. Charles W. Williams left Ober-

lin March 21st for a two weeks tour in the West, before beginning a similar trip in the East.

Professor Frederick Anderegg represented the College at the annual meeting of the New England Alumni Association, held Friday, March 18, at Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Anderegg spoke of the changes and the progress that have taken place in the College the past year.

Necrology.

ALICE WOODWORTH ALLEN, '67

Alice Woodworth Allen died at the home of her brother, George M. Allen, M. D., Cincinnati, January 26th, 1910.

Miss Allen was the eldest daughter of George N. Allen, professor of music and natural history, whose valued work at Oberlin continued from 1838 to 1871. Miss Allen was born in Oberlin in 1846 and spent her youth and student life here, graduating from the college in 1867, and studying afterwards in the Conservatory of Music. She taught music and other subjects in private schools in Newton, Iowa and Buffalo, New York, and at the seminary for girls in Kalamazoo, Michigan. After her brother, Frederic D. Allen, later distinguished at Harvard, was appointed professor in the University of Cincinnati, her father, who had resigned his chair at Oberlin, removed with his family to Cincinnati in 1874. There, Miss Allen taught in Miss Nourse's School and others and, later, took private pupils in music until six years before her death when a sudden attack of illness from which she

never fully recovered, enforced her retirement from active occupations.

The Allen home in Oberlin was presided over by a woman gifted as well as her husband and who deserves to be remembered as one of the three women who first received the degree of A. B. in this country. It was a home characterized from the beginning by intellectual activity, by study of nature and a passionate love of music, by abounding neighborly kindness and good works and by a devoted religious life. Miss Allen's character has borne witness to these influences. She inherited a gentle, unassuming disposition, a good mind, a love of music and strong common sense. She was a lover of nature and of art with delicacy and refinement of feeling that were shown also in her grace and charm of manner. She had clear and positive convictions of right and wrong and in her relation with others was quick to see any opportunity of helpfulness. In her connection with the church whether at Oberlin or Cincinnati, she endeared herself to all by her sympathetic and faithful participation in

its work. As a friend, she was open-minded, generous in her judgment and untiring in her devotion. Active and unselfish, it was harder for her than for many to submit to inactivity and to be ministered to, and her uncomplaining patience was the strongest possible evidence of her Christian character.

MARY K. MONROE.

HINDS SMITH, '68

Hinds Smith died of pneumonia after an illness of two days in the hospital, Oberlin, Ohio, Sunday evening, February 20, 1910.

Rev. Hinds Smith was born at Middlebury, Ohio, November 18, 1848. His father died as a soldier in the Civil war, and the mother, with her four children, soon after moved to Oberlin. Mr. Smith enrolled in the preparatory department in 1862 and was graduated from the College with the class of 1868 and from the Theological Seminary in 1871. He was married, October 30, 1872 to Miss Celia E. Kenney. For several years Mr. Smith preached in various churches in northern Ohio, but ill health occasioned by the death of his wife in 1874 and his daughter a few months later, made it impossible for him to continue in public work. He returned to Oberlin where he has lived quietly, devoting part of the time to teaching. For the past ten years he has been a courteous and

kindly attendant at the office of the electric railway in Oberlin, and has been the friendly counselor to a large circle of boys, whom he has gathered about him and for whom he has been untiring in his care. Funeral services were held in the Second Congregational church; the pastor, Dr. H. M. Tenney, who officiated, was assisted by Dr. John Fraser of Cleveland, Ohio, a classmate, and Dr. J. W. Bradshaw, of the First church. The high school Glee Club sang, and a number of young men, who had been personal friends of Mr. Smith from their boyhood served as pallbearers. The remains were placed in the vault at Westwood cemetery.

MARY CHAMP CAMPBELL, '90.

Mary Champ Campbell died at St. Louis, Missouri, October 18, 1909.

Mrs. Mary C. Campbell was born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, July 12, 1868. She enrolled from Wheeling, West Virginia, in the literary department and was graduated with the class of 1890. graduation to art work in Oberlin and the next year accepted a position in Wheeling, West Virginia as a teacher. She then moved to Farm, and the year following became principal of the West Virginia Institute in that city. The year 1902 and '03 she taught literature in the State Normal School at Frankfort, Kentucky. She married James E. Campbell August 5, 1891.

The Oberlin College Living Endowment Union

Annual Report

PRESIDENT KING'S ATTITUDE.

(From the Annual Reports of the President for 1907-8 and 1908-9.)

"The President wishes once more, to emphasize the significance and value of the Living Endowment Union, and to express his earnest hope that the number of Alumni and former students having part in it may rapidly and largely increase. He still believes that no other gifts to the College are of more value than those that come in this way from the Alumni and former students. Yale's example shows that we are still only at the beginning of the possibilities of this movement. The aim of the Living Endowment Union, it should always be borne in mind, is not to press for large and burdensome gifts from the Alumni, but rather simply to ask the Alumni to include the College in the list of their regular benevolences. The College wishes that this relation should be one of pleasure and satisfaction throughout, not one against which the giver chafes. Attention is again directed to the policy adopted by the Union of sending the *Alumni Magazine* in connection with even comparatively small annual pledges*.

The College particularly prizes these regularly assumed gifts from its Alumni, as among the most valuable that could come to it, and trusts that the Alumni themselves find increasing satisfaction in the giving. That such satisfaction may be made still more sure, the College is gradually withdrawing the Living Endowment Union funds from the general budget, and purposes soon to devote the entire income to certain specific needs as they arise from time to time, that the Alumni may be able to see exactly what their gifts are accomplishing for the College."

In pursuance of this arrangement the Prudential Committee voted this year to expend the sum of \$220.27 in the purchase and planting of needed shrubbery in the vicinity of the Chapel, Peters Hall and elsewhere.

WORDS FROM SECRETARY STOKES OF YALE.

As mentioned by President King, Yale's example has always been a strong influence in the inception and growth of the Living Endowment Union. The words of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, as to the value of their Alumni Fund are therefore interesting. He says:

"The Alumni Fund is one of the most important assets of Yale University. Among its advantages are the following:

"It keeps the financial needs of the University constantly before the graduates.

"It keeps a group of the most representative graduates who are Class Agents and Directors of the Fund actively interested in Yale's financial problems.

"It frees the University authorities from the burden of directly soliciting small subscriptions, leaving the time of the officers of the University free for the securing of large individual gifts.

"It has been a most important bond in uniting the graduates

* Members who annually contribute \$1.75 or more, and who leave the expenditure of their gift to the discretion of the Board of Trustees, are sent The Alumni Magazine without further cost. Although the pledge is payable "on or before" the following July 1st, subscription to the Magazine begins with receipt of the signed pledge form. At present 875 members (80 per cent) receive the Magazine in accordance with this attractive arrangement.

of the different departments in a common University cause. "Since its beginning in 1890 the net receipts from the Fund have been \$641,416.57, about half of which has been set apart as principal and the remainder devoted to income from year to year.

"It has had a distinct influence on public opinion in the matter of emphasizing the importance of unrestricted gifts. In the early days of Yale College most gifts were for specific purposes very often tied up with annoying conditions as to details. The tendency now is more and more to make the gifts general leaving the University free to use its own discretion as to the greatest needs of the University.

"The above are some of the important results of the Alumni Fund Movement. The University counts every year on a gift to income of about \$30,000 and about twice as much in the year of a gift to principal from the Fund, making the success of the movement much greater than was anticipated at the beginning. This last year there were 3024 contributors or almost one quarter of the graduates. It is considered a distinct honor to be a class agent of the Alumni Fund and the semi-annual dinners in New York of the agents and directors are among the important events of the year."

BUSINESS STATEMENT.

(March 1, 1910. From Organization, June, 1900.)

There are in force 1078 subscriptions on which the payments due annually aggregate \$4,281.45, or an average per pledge of about \$4.

There have been received by the College Treasurer cash payments on account of these subscriptions, amounting to a total of \$16,809.55. This total includes \$857.10 collected through the Union on a special '98 class fund.

THE BUSINESS OF ONE YEAR.

The organization has lost this year a valued friend and large contributor by the death of Mr. H. L. Terrell; and there have been other losses by deaths and withdrawals. Nevertheless there has been a quite satisfactory net gain. Since the publication of the last Annual Report (of March 1, 1909, in the Alumni Magazine for April, 1909) there has been a net increase of 160 subscriptions in force, on which the annual payments aggregate \$370.80. The cash payments to the College Treasurer during the year have amounted to \$3,754.63.

MEMBERS' AGREEMENT

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby become a member of the OBERLIN COLLEGE LIVING ENDOWMENT UNION, and agree, for the purpose of said

Union, to pay five per cent. per annum on the sum of Dollars, on or before the first day of July of each year, to the Treasurer of Oberlin College; provided, that by giving thirty days' notice previous to the date of payment to the secretary of the Union, I shall be excused for such year from making this payment, or any part of it that I may request; and provided, further, that, by giving sixty days' notice previous to the date of any payment, I may withdraw from the Union, and that all obligations hereunder shall terminate at my decease.

DATE.....19 SIGNATURE

Review of the First Decade.

There is now a decade of progress to be reported. A review and an analysis of the situation ought to be in order. The following charts indicate graphically some of the most interesting facts.

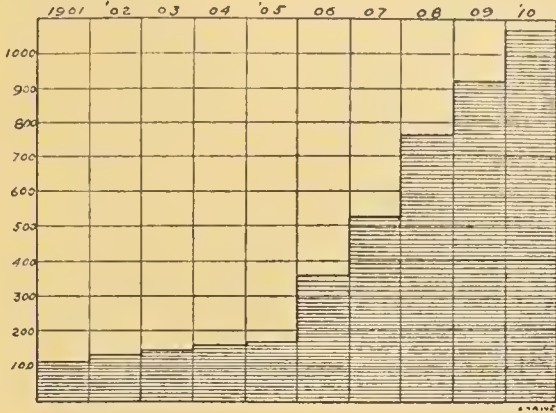


Chart I

Growth in membership from 113 in 1901 to 1078 on March 1, 1910.

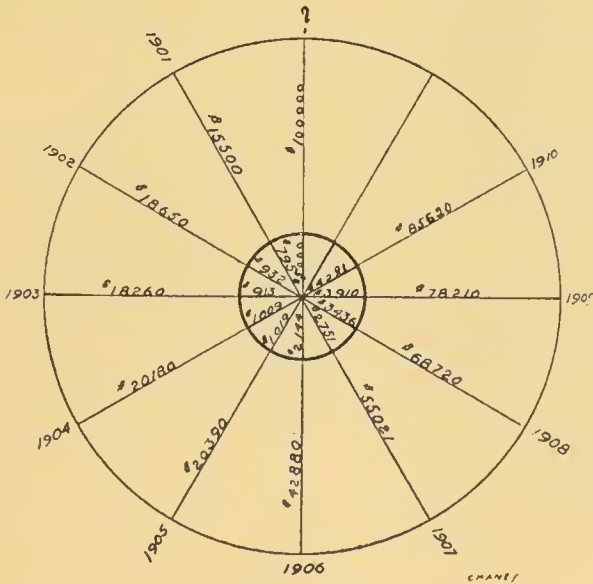
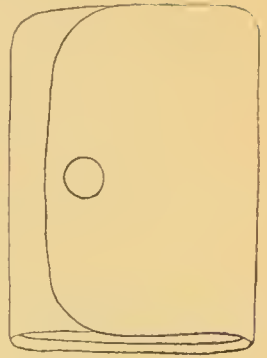


Chart II

Approximation to a total annual payment of \$5,000, or the interest on an "imaginary principal," of \$100,000. This principal serves the college no less for being retained in the hands of the subscribers.



690
1901-1910



167
1891-1900



111
1881-90



58
1871-80



30
1861-70



17
1838-60

Distribution of subscribers (1078) among the different classes by decades

Plate III



\$1681.30
1900-1910



\$786.50
1891-1900



\$999.75
1881-90



\$479.00
1871-80



\$235.75
1861-70



\$90.00
1838-60

Plate IV

Distribution of amount subscribed (\$4281) among the class-decades

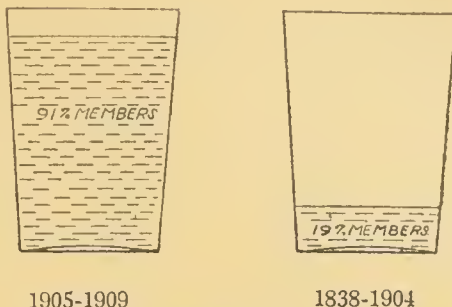


Plate V

Proportion of members of the Living Endowment Union to total living graduates in periods named. For the whole alumni body of the college department the proportion is nearly one-third.

COLLECTIONS.

Payments on subscriptions are due "on or before" July 1 of each year. Many members pay "before" (and to those who do this our special thanks are due); and a large proportion of the payments are in by July 1, or shortly thereafter. But in too many cases failures to remit involve the expense (which the Fund can ill afford) of a second, and even a third notice. As it appeared to the Executive Board that the long interval (60 days) between the collection notice and the final maturity of the payment had much to do with these failures, the Board recommended, and the Alumni Association adopted at its annual meeting June 21, 1909, an amendment to our Constitution providing that hereafter 30 instead of 60 days notice of time of payment shall be given. Therefore, *notices will hereafter go out on June 1*, instead of May 1. It is hoped and believed that our membership generally will co-operate with us in our efforts to reduce collection expenses by sending remittance "on or before" July 1.

Attention is called to the plan under which, in some cases, (noted in the membership list following) subscribers have made their membership permanent, and avoided the care of looking after annual payments, by paying into the College the principal sums on which their annual payments were based. In such cases this principal sum is invested by the College as the Endowment Union Fund, and the income therefrom *only* is applied to the uses of the Union, and credited as an annual subscription in the member's name.

Pledges and Payments by Classes

The following schedule shows the number of outstanding subscriptions, by classes, amounts due annually thereon, and the amounts paid in cash to the College Treasurer.

Class	Subs. in Force	Due Yearly	Paid in Cash
'38			\$ 10.00
'47	—	\$ 5.00	
'51	2	12.00	92.00
'52			75.00
'55	2	6.75	13.75
'56			1.00
'57	3	11.75	95.25
'58	3	17.00	17.00
'59	2	7.50	52.50
'60	4	30.00	234.50
'61	3	25.00	145.90
'62	—	1.00	505.00
'63	4	13.50	100.00
'64	—	5.00	46.75
'65	4	14.75	191.75
'66	2	3.25	21.75
'67	2	7.50	55.00
'68	5	32.00	58.00
'69	—	100.00	500.00
'70	7	33.75	175.50
'71	4	21.75	43.75
'72	6	27.00	177.00
'73	4	27.50	107.50
'74	4	20.00	60.00
'75	6	127.00	559.80
'76	9	44.25	78.50
'77	2	10.00	25.00
'78	13	149.25	796.87
'79	7	28.75	113.25
'80	7	30.50	57.75
'81	8	60.00	330.00
'82	3	22.00	52.00
'83	4	28.00	123.00
'84	11	131.50	686.00
'85	10	218.50	1,432.50
'86	17	88.00	289.50
'87	16	93.00	147.50
'88	5	31.00	195.75
'89	7	116.25	316.25
'90	31	213.25	788.75
'91	15	165.75	560.75
'92	10	42.25	250.00
'93	16	58.00	196.82
'94	20	99.90	495.60
'95	9	48.00	95.53
'96	19	69.75	241.00
'97	15	66.75	266.61
'98	5	12.25	895.10
'99	24	126.50	704.55

Class	Subs. in Force	Due Yearly	Paid in Cash
'00	34	97.75	586.50
'01	18	55.75	290.50
'02	23	97.15	442.40
'03	25	111.25	368.40
'04	28	97.50	250.25
'05	96	222.50	793.22
'06	120	294.50	772.65
'07	142	317.90	558.95
'08	122	249.00	250.75
'09	116	235.75	18.75
	1,078	\$4,281.45	\$16,809.65

Officers and Members

Executive Board

Homer H. Johnson, '85, Chairman; Irving W. Metcalf, '78, Secretary;
Mrs. Sarah C. Little, '59; George C. Jameson, '90; Clayton K. Fauver, '97.

Luther D. Harkness, Assistant Secretary.

Co-operating Committee

Prof. Leonard F. Parker, '51	Rev. Carl S. Patton, '88
Rev. James H. Laird, '60	Mr. Amos C. Miller, '89
Rev. Joseph B. Davison, '61	Mr. William M. Bennett, '90
Rev. John G. Fraser, '67	Mr. Clark B. Firestone, '91
Prof. F. W. Fairfield, '68	Mr. Walter N. Crafts, '92
Rev. Quincy L. Dowd, '70	Dr. C. H. Browning, '93
Hon. D. J. Nye, '71	Mr. Max F. Millikan, '94
Mr. Thomas A. Hall, '72	Rev. John A. Hawley, '95
Mr. William R. Wickes, '73	Mr. F. P. Loomis, '96
Miss Mary K. Monroe, '74	Mr. Cayton K. Fauver, '97
Miss Calista Andrews, '75	Mr. Pliny W. Williamson, '99
Mr. Edwin K. Fairchild, '76	Mr. W. F. Bohn, '00
Rev. Archibald Hadden, '77	Mr. Ralph H. McKelvey, '01
Mr. Irving W. Metcalf, '78	Mr. Orville C. Sanborn, '02
Mr. Newton Wyeth, '79	Mr. Willard W. Beal, '03
Mr. J. H. Bellows, '81	Mr. Eric Anderson, '04
Rev. Newton W. Bates, '82	Mr. D. Clifford Jones, '05
Mr. Edwin S. Slater, '83	Mr. H. Lester Taylor, '06
Mr. J. J. McKelvey, '84	Mr. John C. Boyers, '07
Mr. Charles H. Kirshner, '86	Mr. Albert E. Chamberlain, '08
Miss Mary L. Fowler, '87	Mr. Jay S. Stowell, '09

(At the meeting of the Executive Board held June 22, 1909, it was voted to invite the members of the Co-operating Committee to meet with the Board at its annual session at Commencement 1910.)

Members

Abbott, Helen G.	'05	Ballard, John E.	'09
Abbott, Osmer	'90	Banta, Frances M.	'00
Adams, Earl F.	'01	Barber, Jason A.	'79
Adams, Mrs. Katharine Crafts ..	'03	Barnes, Howard C.	'96
Adams, Elizabeth M.	'00	Barnes, Mrs. Olouise Morrison..	'94
Adamson, Mrs. Minnie Prosser ..	'08	Bartholomew, Robb O.	'05
Ainsworth, Emily E.	'07	Barrows, Edna M.	'05
Ainsworth, Harry	'84	Barrows, Walter R.	'06
Ainsworth, Lucy	'09	Bartlett, Ethel M.	'00
Alcock, Sophronia S.	'09	Bartlett, Elizabeth	'05
Allespach, Celia M.	'09	Bathrick, Mrs. Minnie Munger..	'02
Allen, Benjamin G.	'06	Bates, Elinore A.	'08
Allen, Chester A.	'08	Bates, Florence G.	'06
Allen, Don C.	'08	Bates, Henry L.	'76
Allen, Elizabeth J.	'08	Bates, Newton W.	'82
Allen, Ethel N.	'08	Bauehmiller, Helen	'07
Allen, George G.	'07	Bayle, William F.	'05
Allen, Margaret D.	'08	Beach, Wilbur J.	'91
Allen, Permelia	'05	Beardslee, Mrs. Anna Ford	'90
Alexander, Mrs. Mary Lane	'06	Beal, Willard W.	'03
Allison, Georgiana B.	'09	Beard, Leila F.	'08
Altwater, Ernest W.	'04	Beamer, Sappho M.	'09
Atkinson, Mrs. Louisc Fiteh ..	'60	Beekwith, Florence A.	'06
Ament, Mrs. Mary Penfield ..	'75	Beekwith, Mrs. Ethelwyn R.	'00
Anderson, Mrs. Ada Ash	'98	Beede, Martha F.	'05
Anderson, Eric	'04	Behr, Mrs. Flora Merrill	'07
Anderson, Jessie M.	'09	Behr, Mrs. Grace Millikan	'95
Anderson, Maude E.	'07	Beers, Mary C.	'07
Anderson, Tacy P.	'70	Belden, Evelina	'09
Anderson, Wilbert L.	'79	Belden, William H.	'09
Andrews, Calista	'75	Bell, Mrs. Ella Boorman	'05
Andrews, George W.	'58	Bellard, Robert C.	'06
Andrews, George W.	'79	Bellows, Josiah H.	'81
Andrews, Mrs. Harriet Clark ..	'85	Bellows, Sidnev F.	'05
Andrews, Georgia L.	'09	Bellows, Mrs. Helen Matlaek ..	'06
Andrews, Herbert T.	'06	Benedict Thomas N.	'01
Andrews, Rita L.	'06	Bennett, William M.	'90
Annan, Edward H.	'05	Berry, Althea F.	'06
Appleby, Frances J.	'07	Best, Cyrus W.	'00
Atterholt, Alvia A.	'08	Betts, Mrs. Cora Lane	'07
Auten, Andrew	'96	Bingham, Charlotte E.	'74
Auten, Esther H.	'05	Bingham, Frederick E.	'78
Aylard, Carlton	'92	Bird, Eugene C.	'08
Bacon, Dorothy A.	'05	Bissell, Bradey G.	'06
Bacon, Isabel C.	'09	Bissell, Henry M.	'08
Baird, Robert L.	'02	Bisbee, Claredon A.	'07
Bayles, Bertha E.	'08	Bisbee, Charles G.	'87
Baker, Charles L.	'07	Blackman, Marion	'08
Baldwin, Pearl A.	'09	Blackmore, Alice I.	'09
		*Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell Fund	'47
		Blaine, Harriet G.	'90

* Dr. Blackwell has paid over to the College the principal on which her annual payment of 5 per cent to the Union is based.

Blake, Mrs. Mary Otis	'93	Burr, Mrs. Helen Noyes	'07
Bliss, Julius J.	'81	Burroughs, Charles H.	'92
Blood, Ata R.	'05	Burroughs, Ralph	'09
Boals, LaRue	'00	Burton, William M.	'09
Bohn, Mary H.	'80	Burt, Benjamin H.	'86
Bohn, William Frederick	'00	Burwell, Anson S.	'71
Boise, Maud M.	'84	Cake, Harry M.	'81
Boise, Watson E.	'80	Caldwell, Hiram S.	'07
Bolden, Bess A.	'08	Calkins, Claribel	'94
Bookwalter, Mrs. Amy Shuey ..	'07	Callander, Wilhelmina	'04
Booth, Courtland L.	'05	Callender Sherman D.	'95
Borthwick, Dessie F.	'05	Campbell, Abbie R.	'05
Bosselman, John Q.	'03	Candee, George	'57
Bowen, William A.	'78	Canfield, May L.	'05
Bowen, William J. K.	'72	Carpenter, Roy R.	'06
Bowerman, Mary W.	'09	Carr, Francis E.	'06
Bosworth, Ernest E.	'93	Carr, Homer L.	'07
Bosworth, Edward I.	'86	Carroll, Richard	'09
Bosworth, Mrs. Bertha McClure ..	'89	Carter, Bertha M.	'06
Bosworth, Mrs. Lucy Miner	'65	Carter, Gertrude L.	'07
Bowser, Goldie M.	'06	Carter, Henry H.	'07
Boyd, Herbert W.	'83	Carter, Howard W.	'70
Boyers, John C.	'07	Case, Mary E.	'79
Boyers, Mrs. Ruth Johnson	'07	Catlin, Mabel S.	'07
Bradley, Cornelius B.	'68	Caughy, Jessie A.	'99
Brand, James T.	'09	Chaffee, James W.	'07
Brandt, Genevieve	'00	Chamberlain, Albert E.	'08
Breckenridge, James L.	'08	Chamberlain Ernest B.	'04
Breman, Mrs. Katherine Gould ..	'06	Chamberlain, Merton E.	'05
Brewster, Carl M.	'03	Chambers, George P.	'09
Bridgman, Frederick B.	'03	Chandler, Howard D.	'02
Bridges, Flora	'85	Chaney, Ralph H.	'09
Briggs, Elizabeth D.	'09	Chapin, Verna I.	'08
Briggs, Mary I.	'80	Charles, Grace M.	'00
Brightman, Alvin C.	'00	Chase, Laura Nell	'07
Brissel, Charles F.	'06	Church, Mrs. Frances Lord	'63
Brodnax, Anna F.	'08	Churchill, Betsey E.	'08
Bronson, Mabel E.	'07	Churchill, Edward P.	'81
Brooks, Charlotte H.	'07	Clute, Marion H.	'08
Brooks, Marguerite	'09	Clancey, Mrs. Florence Jenney ..	'07
Brooks, Myrtle L.	'08	Clapp, Robert G.	'87
Broughton, Ruth E.	'09	Clark, Mrs. Glenna Hostetter ..	'02
Brown, Charles S.	'78	Clark, Frank S.	'87
Brown, Mrs. Fanny Hurd	'00	Clark, Harlow A.	'05
Brown, Helen B.	'08	Clark, Harold H.	'07
Brown, Mrs. Lillian Hart	'96	Clarke, Bertha C.	'07
Brown, Sidney B.	'08	Clarke, Mrs. Georgiana Mead ..	'87
Brown, William A.	'09	Clarke, Edith M.	'91
Browning, Charles H.	'93	Clarke, Edna S.	'06
Bruner, Louise M. H.	'06	Cleverdon, Mrs. Mabelle White ..	'07
Bugbey, Caro B.	'06	Clock, Marion G.	'07
Bullard, Frances B.	'08	Clouse, H. Imogen	'05
Bullock, Ruth A.	'08	Cochran, Helen F.	'06
Burke, W. Maxwell	'96	Cochran, Mary R.	'03
Eurett, Mrs. Clara Paridge....	'02	Cochran, William S.	'06
Burr, Almon W.	'68	Cody, Gertrude L.	'09
Burr, Geraldine	'06	Coffin, Scott F.	'09
Burr, Merrill J.	'07	Cole, Alice H.	'09

Commager, Anna	'07	Dowd, Quincy L.	'70
Commons, Mrs. Nell Downey ..	'88	Dreizler, Donna D.	'07
Comstock, Ernest B.	'05	Dreizler, Sarah B.	'08
Conant, Ella W.	'87	Dudley, Mrs. Ella Whitlock	'87
Cook, Helen H.	'07	Dudley, Frank E.	'08
Cook, John M.	'70	Dunipace, Joseph E.	'05
Cooper, Mrs. Anna J.	'84	Dunmore, Walter T.	'00
Cooper, Dahl B.	'03	Durand, Alice M.	'06
Cooper, Marilla E.	'07	Dutton, Mrs. Helen Wright	'00
Cornell, Phebe C.	'77	Dye, Trafton M.	'06
Coughtry, Henrietta G.	'03	Earle, Dan	'01
Couse, Mrs. Claribel Leggat	'05	Eastman, Samuel E.	'72
Cowley, Mrs. Alice Johnson	'07	Eaton, Mrs. Helen Hough	'02
Cox, Charles F.	'69	Eckert, Albert C.	'08
Cox, Grace M.	'05	Edgerton, Florence S.	'07
Cragun, John B.	'07	Edgerton, Howard L.	'00
Craig, Anna B.	'09	Edris, Mrs. Anna Baker	'72
Crammond, Kate A.	'05	Edwards, Murrell	'08
Crane, George E.	'77	Edwards, Ray L.	'08
Crane, Leah H.	'08	Egger, Anna K.	'06
Crary, Charlotte B.	'09	Eikenberry, Stella	'08
Creegan, Charles C.	'79	Eldred, Arthur N.	'06
Crellin, Howard C.	'07	Eldred, Mrs. Mittilene Richards	'08
Crittenden, William B.	'90	Eldred, Mabel C.	'09
Cross, Mrs. Ruth Savage	'05	Elliott, Frederick W.	'06
Curry, Roberta M.	'07	Ellis, Alta G.	'99
Curtiss, Mrs. Grace Erwin	'97	Ellis, Joseph R.	'05
Curtiss, Ray B.	'09	Ely, Mrs. Etta Sayers	'07
Curtiss, Zada A.	'09	Elmore, Mary E.	'05
Cushing, Mrs. Josephine Folger	'95	Emery, Mrs. Alice Jones	'91
Cushing, Francis N.	'08	Eminger, Egbert F.	'06
Cuyler, L. Lucile	'06	Evans, Alvin W.	'06
Daniels, Mrs. Minerva Ellis	'58	Evans, William E.	'08
Dascomb, Mary P.	'60	Everson, George	'08
Davies, R. Florence	'05	Evart, Henry S.	'93
Davis, Dora	'06	Ewalt, Robert E.	'07
Davis, William B.	'07	Ewert, Paul H.	'05
Day, Alice E.	'06	Fair, Sue M.	'09
Day, Fanny J.	'94	Fairchild, Edwin K.	'76
Day, Willis F.	'81	Fairchild, Mrs. Helen Viets	'66
DeHaan, Mrs. Sarah Seymour..	'08	Fairfield, Frederick W.	'68
Delp, Caroline M.	'07	Fairfield, Wynn C.	'07
Dentzer, Otto C.	'05	Farr, Florence	'08
Dentzer, Mrs. Carrie Bradbury	'05	Faulkner, Clarence S.	'09
Dewey, Diantha L.	'03	Fauver, Clayton K.	'97
DeYo, Burt E.	'76	Fauver, Mrs. Alice MacDaniels..	'99
Dick, William A.	'90	Fauver, Mrs. Anna MacDaniels	'05
Dickinson, George S.	'09	Fee, Mrs. Enrie Hamilton	'75
Doane, Mrs. Alice Cowles	'84	Fei, Chi Hao	'06
Doane, John, Jr.	'09	Ferris, C. Willard	'08
Dodge, Mrs. Alice Sinclair	'99	Ferris, W. Paul	'09
Doering, Harry H.	'06	Fette, Franklin C.	'99
Doerschuk, Anna B.	'06	Fette, Leona H.	'05
Doerschuk, Victor C.	'09	Fiebach, Albert H.	'99
Doggett, Lawrence L.	'86	Firestone, Clark B.	'01
Dolan, Francis M.	'05	Firmin, John M.	'94
Doolittle, George C.	'90	Fisher, Irving L.	'08
Doolittle, Mrs. Carrie Shaw	'90	Fitch, Frank S.	'70

*Mrs. Rose P. Firestone Fund ..	'57	Gregg, Alice N.	'08
Fitch, Mrs. Anna Haskell	'70	Griffith, Warren E.	'07
Fitch, Florence M.	'97	Griffith, Mrs. Gertrude Dexter	'07
Ford, Charles J.	'04	Griffiths, Frederick W.	'93
Ford, Edward D.	'07	Griswold, Agnes Louise	'04
Ford, Jessie L.	'05	Griswold, James H.	'08
Fowler, Lora D.	'00	Griswold, Lewis T.	'07
Fowler, Mary L.	'87	Grosvenor, David B.	'03
Fowls, Iona	'09	Grosvenor, Mrs. Edith Cowley..	'91
Fox, Paul	'00	Grosvenor, Lucy E.	'06
Fox, Mrs. Rosa Cobb	'00	Grosvenor, Wallace F.	'92
Frampton, John R.	'01	Grove, Louise A.	'05
Fraser, William M.	'02	Gulick, Arthur C.	'97
Frew, Florence A.	'01	Hacke, Augustus C.	'07
Frost, Norman	'09	Hadden, Alexander	'73
Frost, Wesley	'07	Hagar, Charles R.	'78
Frost, Mrs. Mary Clapp	'07	Hale, Ernest T.	'03
Fuller, Marcus B.	'78	Hall, Charles M.	'85
Fulton, Anne E.	'04	Hall, Mrs. Julia Fairchild	'68
Fulton, Ella C.	'08	Hall, Mrs. Mary Tyler	'65
Fulton, Frederick G.	'07	Hall, Vivian V.	'06
Fulton, Mary B.	'09	Halwick, Lucile M.	'07
Gaddis, William C.	'07	Hamilton, Grace M.	'06
Gaige, Frederick H.	'09	Hampson, Helen M.	'05
Garthwaite, George W.	'08	Haney, Mrs. Florence Tredway	'06
Geeagn, Mrs. Cora Woodford ..	'06	Hanna, Mrs. Ione Munger	'59
Geer, E. Harold	'07	Hannah, Mrs. Edith Brand	'97
Gehman, Daisie P.	'07	Hardy, James S.	'01
Gerhard, Mabel S.	'08	Harkness, Stanley B.	'04
Gifford, Walter J.	'07	Harlow, Alice	'07
Gilbert, Anna E.	'06	Harper, Bernice I.	'07
Gilbert, Frances E.	'61	Harrington, Abba D.	'99
Gillis, Emma	'04	Harrington, Bertha T.	'90
Gilman, Carrie A.	'89	Harrington, Frederick B.	'06
Gleason, Nancy M.	'05	Harris, Bertha C.	'08
Goldman, Mrs. Clara Babcock ..	'76	Harris, Gertude J.	'07
Goodall, Josephine M.	'08	Harris, W. Floyd	'05
Goodenough, Aubrey W.	'06	Hart, Bertha E.	'06
Goodenough, Mrs. Gertrude P. ..	'06	Hart, Mabel I.	'00
Goodenough, Herbert H.	'05	Harvey, Arthur J.	'00
Goodsell, Mrs. Abby Field	'76	Harvey, Florence J.	'09
Goodwin, Mrs. Inez Knowlton ..	'07	Haskett, Charles A.	'02
Gordon, Frances F.	'06	Haskins, Ida M.	'06
Gotshall, Alice G.	'05	Hatch, Leonard W.	'92
Gott, Frank R.	'09	Hatfield, George B.	'08
Gould, Mrs. Harriet Bates	'00	Haughton, Mrs. Rose Jenney ..	'06
Grall, William F.	'04	Haverstack, Iris	'07
Grant, Irving L.	'05	Hawley, Henry K.	'99
Greaves, Mrs. Clara Cavell	'05	Hawley, John A.	'95
Green, Ida A.	'90	Hayden, Joel B.	'09
Green, Marie L.	'04	Hayes, Raph W.	'90
Greenamyer, Paul A.	'07	Haynes, Hattie M.	'08
Green, Oakley L.	'07	Hazel, Harry R.	'96
Gregg, Alfaretta M.	'06	Heald, Edward T.	'07

* Mrs. Firestone has paid over to the College the principal on which her annual payment of 5 per cent to the Union is based.

Hald, Prescott	'09	Jelinek, Joseph	'90
Heebner, Harvey K.	'03	Jelliff, Walter S.	'08
Heminway, Alfred T.	'02	Jenkins, Parry D.	'03
Hemingway, Willoughby A.	'08	Jenney, Florence G.	'07
Henderson, Benjamin W.	'05	Jennings, Lou L.	'08
Henderson, Lloyd C.	'06	Jensen, Winifred Z.	'08
Herried, Grace	'08	Jewett, James J.	'02
Hess, Dorothy B.	'06	Johnson, Mrs. Caroline Stolp ..	'78
Hiatt, Evangeline	'09	Johnson, Cedric E.	'90
Hildred, Mrs. Emma Henderson	'87	Johnson, Mrs. Helen Hoskins ..	'90
Hillis, D. Percy	'04	Johnson, Clarence C.	'99
Hillis, Mary O.	'04	Johnson, Mrs. Edward P.	'99
Hinman, George W.	'93	Johnson George W.	'07
Hirt, Edith E.	'01	Johnson, Homer H.	'85
Hobbs, Mary M.	'08	Johnson, Lelia E.	'81
Hocking, Julia C.	'07	Johnson, Katherine E.	'06
Hodge, Rupert P.	'74	Johnson, Louis C.	'08
Hoffman, Edwin M.	'07	Johnston, Ruth E.	'09
Holding, Anna L.	'01	Jones, Anna L.	'09
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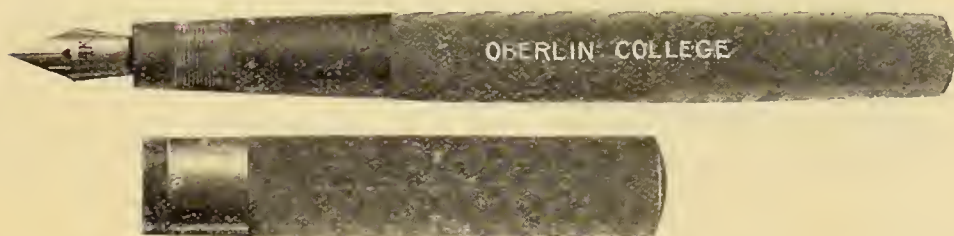
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